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BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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The adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* in present-day spoken British English

Adverbia absolutely a totally v současné mluvené britské angličtině

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Prohlášení:

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ABSTRAKT

Adverbia *absolutely* a *totally* se užívají jako příslovečná určení nebo jako intenzifikátory, ale mohou sloužit také jako diskurzní částice – „emphatic, affirmative response items“ (Pertejo and Martínez 2014: 210). Zastoupení jednotlivých funkcí se ale u obou adverbii liší (srov. Gižová 2014) a lze předpokládat i odlišnosti v rámci téže funkce vyjadřované různými adverbii (např. typy frází, které adverbia intenzifikují).

Bakalářská práce zkoumá funkce adverbii *absolutely* a *totally* v současné neformální mluvené britské angličtině. Z korpusu Spoken BNC2014 bylo excerpováno 100 dokladů užití každého z adverbii. Práce analyzuje syntaktické, sémantické, pragmatické a sociolingvistické rysy obou adverbii ve vztahu k jejich funkcím. Kvantitativní část analýzy porovnává relativní frekvenci obou adverbii v korpusu. Kvalitativní analýza se zaměřuje na syntaktické vzorce, v nichž se adverbia objevují, a na jejich kolokace. Jsou popsány sémantické preference adverbii zejména v intenzifikační funkci (spojení s pozitivně nebo negativně hodnotícími adjektivy, vyjadřování postoje mluvčího, spojení s dalšími intenzifikátory) a ve funkci modifikátoru sloves. Práce popisuje také zastoupení a pragmatické funkce samostatně stojících adverbii (např. ‚backchannel‘, ‚response‘, ‚zdůraznění kladné nebo záporné odpovědi‘ apod.). Ze sociolingvistického hlediska popisuje práce také věkové rozvrstvení mluvčích a to, zda adverbia ve sledovaných funkcích užívají spíše muži nebo ženy.

Klíčová slova: adverbia, syntaktické role adverbii, korpusová lingvistika, sociolingvistika, kolokace

ABSTRACT

Adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* generally appear as adverbials of degree or as intensifiers, but they can also serve as discourse markers – “emphatic, affirmative response items” (Pertejo and Martínez 2014: 210). The distribution of the two adverbs differs in the individual functions (Gižová 2014) and differences can be expected also in the case of the same function expressed by different adverbs (e.g.: types of phrases intensified by the adverbs).

The thesis explores the functions of adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* in present-day informal spoken British English. 100 examples of each adverb were excerpted from Spoken BNC2014. The thesis will describe syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects and characteristics of both adverbs in relation to their functions. Quantitative analysis compares relative frequencies of both adverbs in the corpus. Qualitative analysis focuses on syntactic

structures in which the adverbs appear, and on their collocations. The thesis also describes semantic preferences of the adverbs, especially in their intensifying function (relations with positive or negative evaluative adjectives, expression of the speaker's attitude, relation with other intensifiers) and in the function of verb modifiers. The thesis also deals with the distribution and pragmatic functions of adverbs standing alone (e.g.: 'backchannel', 'response', 'emphasis of positive or negative answer' etc.). Sociolinguistic dimensions of the description include age and gender of the speakers.

Key words: adverbs, syntactic roles of adverbs, corpus linguistics, sociolinguistics, collocations

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BNC2014 – The Spoken British National Corpus 2014

BNC1994D – The demographically sampled section of the British National Corpus 1994

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0 INTRODUCTION

The aim of the present study is to describe the use of the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* in present-day spoken British English. The two adverbs are expected to appear most commonly as modifiers. In present usage they can, however, appear in new roles where they are not integrated in the sentence structure or form short sentences on their own. In these uses they gain new meanings. There are also marked differences in the usage of the adverbs among men and women and people of different ages.

The primary source for the theoretical part is *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 2009) which recognizes two main syntactic roles of adverbs based on the level of integration in a sentence structure. The theoretical background is also supported by *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al., 1985) and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999). The theoretical part of the thesis defines the word class of adverbs and describes its morphology and syntax. It also gives an overview of the previous findings on the subject and the changing semantics of the two adverbs.

The practical part of the thesis is based on the Spoken British National Corpus 2014 and is divided into two main parts – sociolinguistic and qualitative. The sociolinguistic research concentrates on the speakers and compares their usage of *absolutely* and *totally* based on age and gender. The qualitative research analyses 100 randomly selected examples of each adverb extracted from the Spoken BNC2014; syntactic roles are ascribed to the adverbs and general tendencies are described. Lastly, the nature of the collocates of *absolutely* and *totally* are studied in the full BNC2014.

Based on previously conducted studies and their findings it can be expected that the two adverbs will appear in new roles, where they are less integrated into the sentence structure and bear meanings that differ from their original expression of ‘wholeness’ or ‘completeness’. However, it can also be expected that the most common role of the two adverbs will still be the one of an adjunct and a modifier.

1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Definition of Adverbs

Compared to the other word classes, adverbs are a highly heterogeneous group whose members differ not only formally but also semantically, and they can be organized in many further subcategories (Dušková et al., 2009: 7). Because of its complexity, the group cannot be easily described by a single sentence or a single elegant definition. It can only be said that an “adverb is an item that does not fit the definitions of other word classes” (Quirk et al., 1985: 438). The basic categorization of adverbs may be based on their morphology and their syntactic roles.

1.2 Morphology of Adverbs

From the morphological point of view, we can differentiate between three types of adverbs:

- a. Simple adverbs are not in any way morphologically distinguished; they are not formed by compounding or affixation. As a result, these can often be homonymous with items of other word classes – most often adjectives (Biber et al., 1999: 539). According to Dušková et al. (2009: 7.5) simple adverbs are most frequently adverbs of place (e.g.: *back, near*), time (e.g.: *now, soon*), degree (e.g.: *very, too*) or conjuncts (e.g.: *thus, so*).
- b. Compound adverbs are the result of combining two or more lexical roots into one word; e.g. *anywhere, nowhere*. Dušková et al. (2009: 7.7), also pay special attention to compounds formed by *there* or *here* and prepositions such as: *thereby, hereof*.
- c. Derivational adverbs are adverbs formed by the process of affixation of adjectives. The most productive suffix is *-ly*. The adverbs *absolutely* and *totally*, which are the focus of the present study, are formed by this suffix. Some adjectives may already possess the ending *-ly* in which case the adverb is formed by zero derivation; from the semantic point of view, these adverbs usually denote time periods: *weekly, monthly* (ibid.: 7.2). Other, less common, derivational suffixes are: *-wise, -ward(s), -fashion, -ways, -style* (Quirk et al., 1985: 438).

The group of derivational adverbs is the only open class among the three.

Apart from these three types, Biber et al. (1999: 539) also recognize a fourth group of adverbs called fixed phrases which “are invariant in form and the component words rarely retain their independent meaning”. These are, for example, *of course*, *kind of*, *at last*.

1.3 Syntax of Adverbs

Adverbs can have two main syntactic roles based on whether they are or are not integrated in the clause structure (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.4). Consequently, we recognize:

- a. Adjuncts, which are fully integrated in the clause structure and function as an individual clause element or as a modifier. These are adverbs modifying or complementing verbs or other clause elements such as adjectives, nouns or other adverbs (ibid.: 7).
- b. Disjuncts – and conjuncts, which are not integrated in the clause structure and are not regarded as clause elements. They express modality or are used as linking devices (ibid. 13.42).

We may also encounter adverbs standing alone and not being part of any sentence structure; usually they form complete or fragmentary utterances. These are for example elliptical sentences or discourse markers (Biber et al., 1999: 551).

1.3.1 Adjuncts

Adjuncts are adverbs used for the modification of other clause elements and are therefore fully integrated in the clause structure. Most commonly adjuncts modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs and occasionally also nouns and other clause elements (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41).

Adjuncts differ from the other adverbials by their ability to be focused in a cleft sentence (a) and to be the focus of focusing subjuncts (b):

- a. It was *because of his injury* that Hilda helped Tony.
- b. Hilda only helped Tony *because of his injury*.

Moreover, adjuncts can be contrasted in alternative negation or question, e.g.: *Hilda didn't help Tony because of his injury but (she helped him) to please her mother*. Finally, they can be

elicited by question forms, e.g.: *Why did Hilda help Tony? (Because of his injury)* (Quirk et al., 1985: 504-505). In the case of adjuncts of degree, the adverbs are elicited by the question *to what extent?* (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41).

Adjuncts and the individual adjunct types may also be distinguished by their position in the sentence. The position of an adjunct in a clause structure is not very strictly set and it is a rather movable element; each of the types, however, has its own standard position in which they appear most frequently:

- a. Adjuncts modifying verbs are most commonly found in the position following the verb e.g.: *they rented a boat for the summer* (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41). For some adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, the end position is crucial for defining their syntactic and semantic role:

- i. *I have told you everything frankly.* [adjunct of manner]

This sentence could be paraphrased: *I have told you everything in a frank manner.*

- ii. *Frankly, I have told you everything.* [style disjunct]

In paraphrase: *Frankly speaking, I have told you everything.*
(ibid.)

Not all adverbs modifying verbs, however, have to appear in postposition. For example, the adjunct of degree usually appears in front of the modified verb, e.g.: *he badly needs a rest* (ibid.).

- b. The standard position of adjuncts modifying other clause elements apart from the verb, is in front of the modified item, e.g.: *he gave a fairly exhaustive account* (ibid.). On the other hand, the adverbs *enough* and *else* can only appear in postmodification (Quirk et al., 1985: 441).

Adjuncts are usually optional clause elements not required by the clause structure; except for sentences with the S-V-Adv or S-V-O-Adv patterns where they are obligatory (ibid.).

1.3.1.1 Adjuncts Modifying Verbs

Adjuncts used for the modification of verbs give more information about the action or state delineated by the verb and they give details about the circumstances of the action (Biber et al., 1999: 549). These adjuncts may be optional, e.g.: *The Queen arrived in a blue gown*

(Quirk et al., 1985: 506) or they may be obligatory when they are required by the valency of the verb, e.g.: *How did you get here?* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1175).

Most adjuncts used for the modification of verbs can be focused in alternative interrogation (b.) or negation (c.) or in cleft sentences (d.), e.g.:

- a. He returned *yesterday*.
- b. Did he return *yesterday* or *on Tuesday*?
- c. He didn't return *yesterday* but *on Tuesday*.
- d. It was *yesterday* that he returned. (Huddleston et al., 2008: 667)

As the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* are examples of the derivational adverbs with the suffix - *ly* they cannot be focused in a cleft (ibid.).

Adjuncts modifying verbs can be organized into six main categories based on their semantic roles (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41.2). From these six groups, only the adjunct of degree is applicable on the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally*.

1.3.1.1.1 Degree Adjuncts

The category of degree is a category of quantification. Degree adjuncts express the level of intensity of a quality in relation to an imaginary scale (Quirk et al., 1985: 485). They are the non-obligatory clause elements that represent the answer to the question *how?* or *how much?* (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41.26).

In Huddleston et al.'s (2008: 721) terminology the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* fit the maximal subgroup expressing "a degree at the top end of the scale". In further subcategorization we can then differentiate between the adjuncts having a meaning either of completion of an achievement or an extremely high level of a scalar quality (ibid.). The two adverbs in question would in most cases fit the latter category.

Maximal degree adjuncts can either appear in medial or end positions (ibid. 722) e.g.:

- a. I *absolutely* agree with you.
- b. I agree with you *absolutely*.

In cases where the adjunct appears in the end position it will usually carry the stress (ibid.)

Generally the adverbs of the maximal group do not allow any further intensification by other adverbs, e.g.: **very absolutely* (ibid. 721). Also, the occurrence of many of these adverbs is limited by their environment, their use is governed by grammatical and/or semantic rules. For example, the word *utterly* can only collocate with verbs with negative meanings, such as: *detest, abhor, deny, condemn* (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.41.26).

In her study Aijmer (2016) differentiates between “correct” and “incorrect” usage of *absolutely* when modifying verbs. In the correct use, *absolutely* appears with verbs whose meanings appear on a scale (e.g.: *hate, love*) and the adverb therefore functions as an intensifier expressing a high degree of their property (ibid. 83). Some verbs (e.g.: *promise, understand*) do not allow intensification and they cannot appear in hyperbolic or exaggerated meanings – in these cases *absolutely* is used “incorrectly” and it does not express a high degree of a quality, but it emphasizes the verb and the speaker’s point of view (ibid. 84, 85).

1.3.1.2 Adjuncts Modifying Adjectives

With the exception of *enough, ago* and *indeed*, which appear in postmodification, adverbs modifying adjectives usually precede the adjectival head (Biber et al., 1999: 545).

The adverbs used as premodifiers of adjectives may be the adverbs of manner, means etc. as in for example: *an easily debatable proposition* meaning *a proposition that can be easily debated* (ibid. 7.58). Other adverbs that can be used to achieve intensification of an adjective are disjunct adverbs such as: *surprisingly good* or *incredibly long* (ibid.). Apart from scaling or reinforcing the adjective, some adverbs standing in premodification may have the meaning of viewpoint as for instance: *politically expedient* meaning *expedient from a political point of view* (ibid. 7.59).

We can distinguish two kinds of adjuncts among adverbs used as modifiers of adjectives depending on the purpose of the adjunct:

- a. Intensifiers are used as “scaling devices” and they appear only with gradable adjectives (Quirk et al., 1985: 445).
- b. Emphasizers that can often be semantically similar to intensifiers for they strengthen the adjective and “add to the force” (ibid. 447). However, they appear solely with non-gradable adjectives, e.g.: *He looked all confused* (ibid.). Sometimes, there may also be a similarity between the role of emphasizees and disjuncts, e.g.:

- i. I'm *frankly* surprised at your behaviour. [emphasizer]
- ii. *Frankly*, I'm surprised at your behaviour. [disjunct] (ibid.)

For the present study, the more important of the two is the category of intensifiers which the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* are part of. This class is also further subcategorized:

- a. Amplifiers which intensify the meaning of the adjective in an upward direction from what is perceived as a norm, e.g.: *totally* anonymous (ibid. 7.56).
- b. Downtoners which on the other hand lessen the meaning of the adjective and “scal[e] downwards from an assumed norm”, e.g.: *almost* impossible (ibid.).

Biber et al., (1999: 555) also put an emphasis on a special group of amplifiers that modify the adjectival head to the extreme and “indicate an endpoint on a scale” – these adverbs are for example, *absolutely*, *totally*, *quite* – all having the meaning of *completely*.

Based on the study by Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 221; 226) the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* take on the role of modifiers of adjectives more often than any other syntactic role. In the terminology of Quirk et al. (1985), the adverbs represent typical amplifiers. According to the findings of Tao (2007: 8) *absolutely* usually co-occurs with superlative and often hyperbolic adjectives with great “emotive forces”. In his study he also disproves previous conclusions that *absolutely* has no preference towards either positive or negative collocates – Tao’s results show that the amplifying adverb tends to co-occur with favourable items rather than unfavourable ones (ibid. 12). *Totally* on the other hand shows a specific semantic preference towards collocates having the general sense of “absence or lack of” such as: *incapable*, *lost*, *oblivious*, *naked*, *blind* and adjectives having the meaning of “change of state” e.g.: *destroyed*, *different*, *absorbed* (Partington, 2004: 147).

1.3.1.3 Adjuncts Modifying Adverbs

When adverbs modify other adverbs, they can only have the semantic role of an intensifier as in for instance:

- a. I expect them *pretty* soon.
- b. He played *surprisingly* well.

- c. He spoke *extremely* quickly. (Quirk et al., 1985: 449)

Similarly to modifiers of adjectives, the position of these adverbs is usually in premodification; the only adverbs that stand in postmodification are *enough* and *indeed* e.g.: *He spoke clearly enough* (ibid.).

1.3.1.4 Adjuncts Modifying Nouns

When modifying nouns, adverbs usually appear in postposition as in the examples: *a stay abroad, on the way back* (Dušková et al., 2009: 7). Semantically these adverbs are most commonly expressions of time or place (Quirk et al., 1985: 453). Adverbs can also undergo the process of conversion into an adjective and stand in premodification, e.g.: *the then idol of womankind* (ibid.).

Especially in the language of teenagers, *absolutely* and *totally* are used, even though rather rarely, in combination with swear nouns such as: *bollocks, crap, shit* or *rubbish* (Pertejo and Martinez, 2014: 221).

1.3.1.5 Adjuncts Modifying Other Word Classes

Only a few of intensifying adverbs can be used to modify prepositions or prepositional phrases, e.g.: *The nail went right through the wall* (Quirk et al., 1985: 449). Other clause elements that can be premodified by adverbs are predeterminers (a), cardinal numerals (b), indefinite pronouns (c) e.g.:

- a. *Virtually* all the students participated in the discussion.
- b. *Over* two hundred deaths were reported.
- c. *Nearly* everybody came to our party (ibid. 7.62).

However, the adverb *absolutely* also seems to have a great preference to collocate with negative pronouns and most commonly with *nothing* (Pertejo and Martinez, 2014: 222).

1.3.2 Disjuncts

Despite having the same form as adjuncts, adverbs with the semantic role of disjuncts are not clause elements and therefore are not regarded as being integrated in the sentence structure. In terms of hierarchy, disjuncts could be said to stand higher than the individual clause

elements not only because they are more detached from the overall structure but also because their effect extends over the whole sentence (Quirk et al., 1985: 613).

Disjuncts can be identified by the fact that they cannot form the answer to the question *how?* and they frequently form a separate intonational unit (Dušková et al., 2009: 13.42). Sometimes intonation is the only device marking a difference between an adjunct modifying a verb and a disjunct, e.g.: *he will recover naturally* (adjunct) compared to *he will recover, naturally* (disjunct) (ibid.). Even though disjuncts usually appear at the beginning of a sentence their position in a clause is not fixed and the item can be moved rather freely without having an impact on the meaning of the sentence (ibid.).

Disjuncts are of two kinds – style and content. Style disjuncts relate to the form of the utterance and the conditions under which it is spoken, e.g.: *Frankly, I am tired* which is equivalent to *I tell you frankly I am tired* (Quirk et al., 1985: 615). For the present study though, it is the content disjuncts that are relevant. Through this kind of adverbial use, the speaker either comments on the truth value of his utterance (epistemic disjuncts) or he/she evaluates the content of his/her utterance (attitudinal disjuncts) (ibid. 620). On this level of differentiation *absolutely* and *totally* fit the class of epistemic disjuncts expressing the degree of truth. These adverbs express a high level of conviction and they come to mean *certainly* or *definitely* instead of referring to completeness or wholeness.

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 628), some content disjuncts, including the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally*, can function as responses to questions or previous utterances in a dialogue and are then usually accompanied by *yes* or *no*. However, since the use of adverbs as responses to previous speeches is much more diverse and there are many different individual uses and meanings, these instances will be treated as adverbs standing alone and categorized according to the system presented in the following section.

1.3.3 Adverbs Standing Alone

While Quirk et al. (1985), do not offer any unified system that would be dealing with adverbs that are not part of any structure at all, Biber et al. (1999: 551) use a term “adverbs standing alone”. These adverbs are structurally independent of all other elements and often form full separate utterances. The adverbs standing alone though are quite variable and may express many different meanings and have different functions; Biber et al. (1999), therefore introduce a system of four categories mapping the use of these independent adverbs:

- a. Elliptical use, where the adverb is related to the previous utterance, usually but not necessarily said by another speaker. The adverb then may respond to the previous speech act or comment on it, e.g.:

- i. The kitten's gone crazy. No, totally I mean it. *Totally* and *utterly*.
<i.e. The kitten has gone totally and utterly crazy.> (ibid.)
- ii. A: Getting there.
B: Yeah.
A: *Slowly* but surely. <i.e. I am getting there slowly but surely.>
(ibid.)

Ellipsis is used when the speaker wants to avoid unnecessary repetition. The meaning of the fragmentary sentence can be retrieved from the previous utterances (Quirk et al., 1985: 848).

- b. Reaction signals which cover the expressions of agreement or emphatic responses.

A: In other words the skills of a counsellor?

B: Yes. Yes.

C: *Definitely. Definitely.* (Biber et al., 1999: 551)

In her study, Carretero goes further to distinguish between an agreement about information or opinion (i.) and an agreement to perform an action (ii.), e.g.:

- i. – And there's still no reason why in that sa er, joint statement that our subject reports. No.to them needn't be a, er a starting point, a key for discussion between
– *Absolutely!*
– the child and the tutor. (Carretero, 2010: 215)
- ii. – Standard timber platforms. Standard platforms.
– Yes. Your...
– Exactly. Standard
– Yeah
– And have a sheet on that...
– *Absolutely*
– ...with estimates costs (ibid. 216)

Apart from expressing agreement with the previous utterance, the adverb also signals that the speaker is paying attention to other speaker; motivating him/her to keep talking. The effect of the emphatic use is the strengthening of the previous statement that may be uttered by the same speaker, e.g.:

LINDA: and later it says, she thought back over that, and she wouldn't have changed a word of it.

MANY: @@@@¹

LINDA: @ absolutely, oh I think there was a lot of feeling (Tao, 2007: 19).

According to Tao, *absolutely* standing alone used for expressing emphasis, or agreement with the previous utterance at the same time functions as a turn-taking device (ibid. 20).

- c. Answers to questions, which are also usually complemented by *yes/yeah* or *no* (Quirk et al., 1985: 628), e.g.:

A: Are they that good?

B: *Definitely*. Only band I want to see playing – in the world.
(Biber et al., 1999: 551)

- d. Individual adverbs that fit the category of disjunct, may also form questions, e.g.:

A: You're supposed to put the lid on, otherwise it won't switch off.

B: Seriously?

A: Yeah. (ibid.)

¹ @ indicates laughter

1.4 Collocations of Adverbs: Semantic Prosody and Semantic Preference

In his study, Partington (2004) explores the nature of co-occurrence of words the rules which the collocations are governed by. He distinguishes between semantic prosody and semantic preference as the two concepts influencing the way in which words connect with each other.

Semantic prosody is the more abstract and the less objective of the two notions. It is concerned with word choice and word collocations based on the speaker's attitude and feelings towards what he/she is talking about (Partington, 2004: 131). It is essentially a binary system where the words are primed to appear with either positive or negative items (ibid. 132). That a word is "primed" to collocate in a certain way means that through our experience with the word we learn that it bears some semantic load and semantic effect which is not inherent to the lexical item but is a result of its previous use; in other words, the speaker's previous encounters with the word lead it to appear either in favourable or unfavourable environments (ibid.). All words in our vocabulary are primed in this way (ibid.).

Unlike the binary concept of semantic prosody, semantic preference is much more variable and specific. It is a relation between "a lemma or word-form and a set of semantically related words" (ibid. 145). It is no longer concerned with the emotional character of the words but with their semantics, for instance, the word *large* tends to appear in connection "with words for "quantities and sizes" such as *number(s), scale, part, amounts, quantities*" (ibid.).

Tao (2007:11) also speaks of "the [word's] preference for different word forms" and as an example offers the word *completely* which most commonly collocates with words with the suffix *-ed*.

In the present study, both concepts of semantic prosody and semantic preference will be used to describe the behaviour of the two adverbs in focus, *absolutely* and *totally*.

1.5 Semantics of *Absolutely* and *Totally*

The Oxford English Dictionary gives the main definition of *absolutely*: *to the fullest degree; entirely, wholly, utterly* as in for example: *Escape seemed absolutely impossible*². The primary meaning of the original adjective *absolute*, however, is: *free from dependency, autonomous; not relative*³, which Tao (2007: 9) reflects in saying that also one of the original

² Oxford English Dictionary: <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/680?redirectedFrom=absolutely#eid> Accessed on 20th Jan 2019

³ Oxford English Dictionary: <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/679#eid4712593> Accessed on 20th Jan 2019

meanings of the adverb was *separately* or *independently*. In his corpus-based study of *absolutely* he argues that through its use as an intensifier *absolutely* has undergone the process of delexicalization.

Unlike Partington (2004), who comes to the conclusion that the intensifier *absolutely* does not show any kind of preference to collocate more with either positive or negative items, Tao's (2007: 12) results show a greater tendency of the adverb to appear with words with favourable meanings. He also stresses the common co-occurrence of *absolutely* with affirmative tokens such as *right*, *correct*, *sure*, *true* (ibid. 16). "Over repeated encounters and as the combinatorial unit of '*absolutely* + X' gains positive semantic strengths", our mental representation of the adverb changes (ibid.). The predictability of the modified head increases and therefore the need of the adverb to co-occur with it "at the surface becomes [...] less important" and the word now carries the positive meaning by itself (ibid.). In other words, the original meaning of *absolutely* is shifted and it becomes an epistemic item meaning: *yes, certainly, definitely; without a doubt*⁴. Thus the adverb is capable of standing on its own and functioning as a discourse marker as in, for example:

WORKMAN: So it could be just as quick if you were in another country?

GRAVES: *Absolutely. Absolutely.* And it typically is unless it's an underdeveloped country. (ibid. 18)

Words that have undergone a similar process are for example: *sure(ly)*, *quite* and *indeed* (ibid. 14). Tao also recognizes the cluster *oh absolutely* as a new and completely independent discourse marker serving to express strong agreement with having an effect of "decidedness" (ibid. 21).

Totally is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as: *in a total manner; wholly, completely, entirely, altogether* as in for example: *It is totally beyond human effort to control the memory*⁵. Quaglio (2009: 93) in his study of the language of the sitcom *Friends* notices that *totally* can be used also in other meanings. In some instances *totally* may be interchangeable with *really* (a) or it can be used to express a high level of conviction and therefore have the

⁴ Oxford English Dictionary: <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/680?redirectedFrom=absolutely#eid> Accessed on 20th Jan 2019

⁵ Oxford English Dictionary: <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/203802?redirectedFrom=totally#eid> Accessed on 20th Jan 2019

meaning of *definitely* or *without a doubt* (b) or it can mean *inconspicuously* or *shamelessly* (c), e.g.:

- a. I'm *totally* gonna do it.
- b. I'm telling ya, you guys are *totally* getting back together!
- c. I was giving you an apology and you were *totally* checking her out! (ibid. 92).

Similarly to Tao's (2007) study of *absolutely*, Quaglio notices the use of *totally* on its own. When standing alone, it is always used as a response and almost never is it co-occurring with any other items (ibid. 99). Quaglio then distinguishes between several meanings of *totally* standing alone:

- a. Expressing "agreement without any restrictions" as in:
Chandler: That's a great idea! We can easily think of a way for us both to enjoy the room.
Monica: *Totally*!
- b. It is an affirmative answer to a question and it bears the meaning *I sure do/did*, e.g.:
Rachel: What? What!?! You kissed him?
Phoebe: *Totally*.
- c. It can also function as a positive response committing the speaker to do something or having the meaning: *no problem*, e.g.:
Rachel: I'm gonna need a copy of those.
Ross: *Totally*. (ibid.)
- d. Or it can be used similarly to *absolutely* as a reaction signal or emphatic response expressing that the speaker is paying attention (ibid.).

1.6 Previous Corpus Findings of *Absolutely* and *Totally*

A clear conclusion of previous studies shows that the most frequent syntactic role of the two adverbs in focus is the role of adjuncts and more specifically adjuncts intensifying adjectives (Tao, 2007: 11; Aijmer 2016: 93).

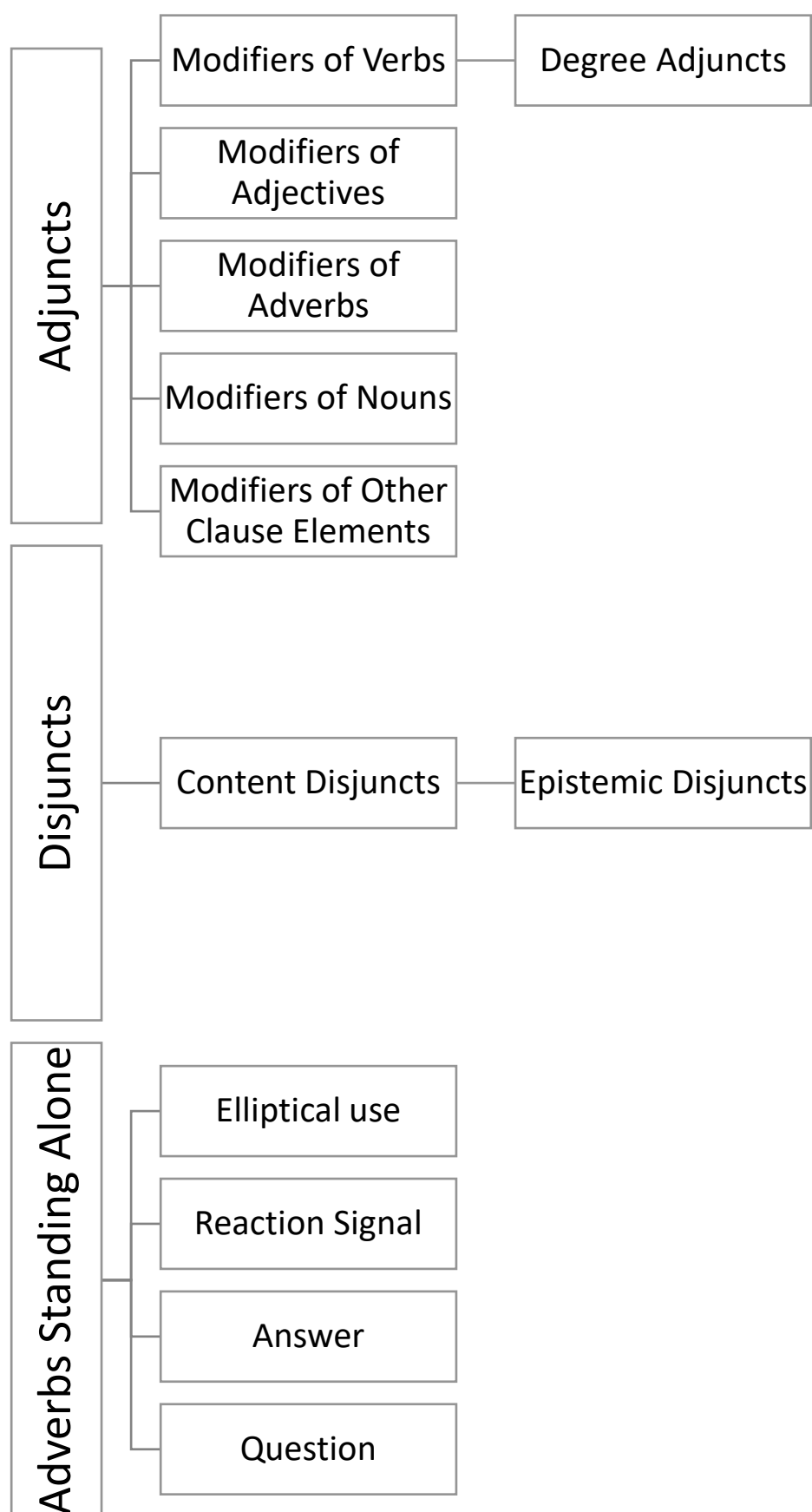
A study conducted by Hessner and Gawlitzek (2017) demonstrates that women usually use the intensifier *absolutely* markedly more often than men. According to their findings, the

tendencies in the use of *totally* are opposite – men use the adverb more frequently than women, the difference, however, is not as noteworthy as in the case of *absolutely*. Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 218) show that adults use intensifiers in general, and the adverb *absolutely* in particular, more often than teenagers. On the other hand the difference in use of *totally* is not very significant (ibid.). Teenagers more often intensify through the use of swear and taboo words such as *bloody* or *fucking* (ibid.). However, the youths use the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* more often in connection with nouns that are often also of taboo status, e.g.: *shit*, *rubbish* (ibid. 220).

According to some studies (Partington, 2004: 146; Pertejo and Martinez 2014: 224) *absolutely* does not show any stronger preference towards favourable or unfavourable items and there is a balance between the two groups among its collocates. On the other hand, there are also results showing that the positive collocates heavily outnumber the negative ones (Tao, 2007: 12). Also, in their comparison, Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 224) come to the conclusion that among the adult speakers it is more common for *absolutely* to collocate with positive adjectives (e.g.: *right*, *certain*, *lovely*) and among teenagers it is the exact opposite, with the most frequent collocates being: *knackered* and *pasted*. There is a consensus of the previous studies on that the adverb tends to collocate with hyperbolic or superlative items (Partington 2004: 146). When it comes to the use of *absolutely* as a reaction signal or other discourse marker, it is again adults who are more productive – teenagers express their agreement or affirmation usually by: *cool*, *yeah I know* or *OK* (ibid. 222).

Totally is generally less common than *absolutely* but it seems to be on the rise based on the findings of Bordet (2017: 5) who also predicts it will soon replace the intensifier *so*. *Totally* tends to appear with words expressing “absence” or “lack of” such as: *bald*, *ignored* or *uneducated*, and with words bearing the meaning of “change of state” and “transformation”, e.g.: *different*, *failed* (Partington, 2004: 147). Quite often, the adjectives that collocate with the adverb contain either a negative prefix or negative suffix (Pertejo and Martinez, 2014: 227). Bordet (2017: 11) also notices the collocating adjectives are often a part of colloquial language (e.g.: *cool*, *awesome*, *lame*, *psyched*) and the adverb is generally used in informal contexts. The use of *totally* in modification of adjectives by adults and by teenagers in Pertejo and Martinez’s study is quite similar and there are no significant disparities, except for the greater use of the adverb as a modifier of slang past participles (e.g.: *fucked*, *pissed*, *tarted*) by teenagers (ibid.). This use of *totally* then results in exaggeration and hyperbole (ibid. 228). The most common collocate of *totally* in both groups of speakers is the word *different* (ibid.).

Figure 1: Syntactic roles of the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally*



2 MATERIAL AND METHOD

The practical research of the use of the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* was carried out in the Spoken British National Corpus 2014. The corpus is compiled of recordings created between the years 2012 and 2016 and therefore provides the most up to date data of spoken British English. It contains 11.5 million words and consists of casual informal conversations among family and friends.

The use of the adverbs was studied from a sociolinguistic and syntactic point of view. In the sociolinguistic part of the research the use of the adverbs was studied based on the gender and age of the speakers. First, the frequencies per million words of both adverbs were compared among genders and also among the years 1994 and 2014 – the data from the Spoken BNC2014 were compared to the data from the demographically sampled section of the British National Corpus 1994, whose composition corresponds most closely to the Spoken BNC2014. In further sociolinguistic study, the speakers were divided into five age groups (0-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-59 and 60plus). The two corpora also have the categories 0-14 and 15-24, however the number of occurrences in these two age groups were not high enough to be represented separately, therefore for the purpose of clarity and greater informational value the two categories were merged into one, viz. 0-24.

For the study of the syntactic roles of *absolutely* and *totally*, 100 random examples of each adverb were extracted from the Spoken BNC2014. Every instance was then analysed and a syntactic role was ascribed to the adverbs. In the case of *absolutely* 3 of the examples could not be properly analysed, because the utterance of the speaker was incomplete and it was therefore impossible to ascribe a syntactic role to the adverb; in the case of *totally* this occurred with 4 examples. These examples were therefore left out of the analysis and replaced by others, randomly selected from the corpus. The general syntactic characteristics of the adverbs were described and summed up in the corresponding tables.

Part of the research was also the study of the collocations of the adverbs. The collocations were studied in the full Spoken BNC2014. In the search, the lemma was included, and the list of collocations was based on the log-likelihood which scores the collocates by their significance. At the centre of interest was mainly the first right position and the first left position from the adverbs. Based on the results, the semantic prosody and semantic preference of both adverbs were described.

3 RESEARCH

3.1 Sociolinguistics

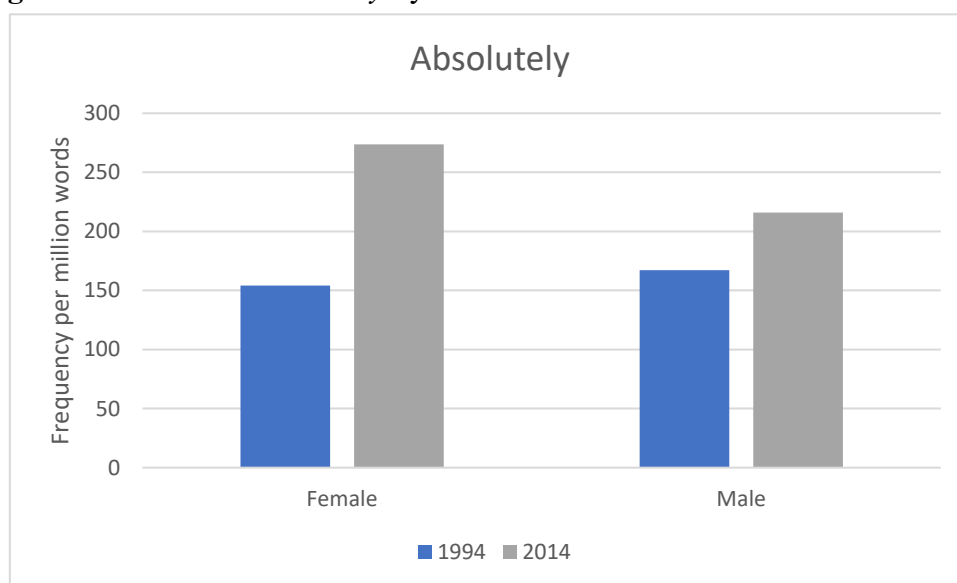
3.1.1 Comparison of the Use of *Absolutely* and *Totally* in the BNC2014 and the BNC1994

The adverb *absolutely* appears in the Spoken BNC2014 with the frequency 251.69 per million words (pmw). In the spoken demographically sampled sub-corpus of BNC1994⁶ (BNC1994D) the frequency of occurrence of the adverb is 158.48 pmw. Throughout the twenty years the overall use of the word grew by 59%.

While in BNC1994D it was men, who used *absolutely* more frequently, in BNC2014 it was women. As documented by Figure 2, the frequency of use grew in both gender groups, however, in the female group, the growth was more significant; the use of *absolutely* by women rose by 78% compared to the use of men, which rose only by 29%.

Generally, the tendency is similar in both groups of speakers, but the change in women's use is faster and more notable.

Figure 2: The use of *absolutely* by females and males in 1994 and 2014

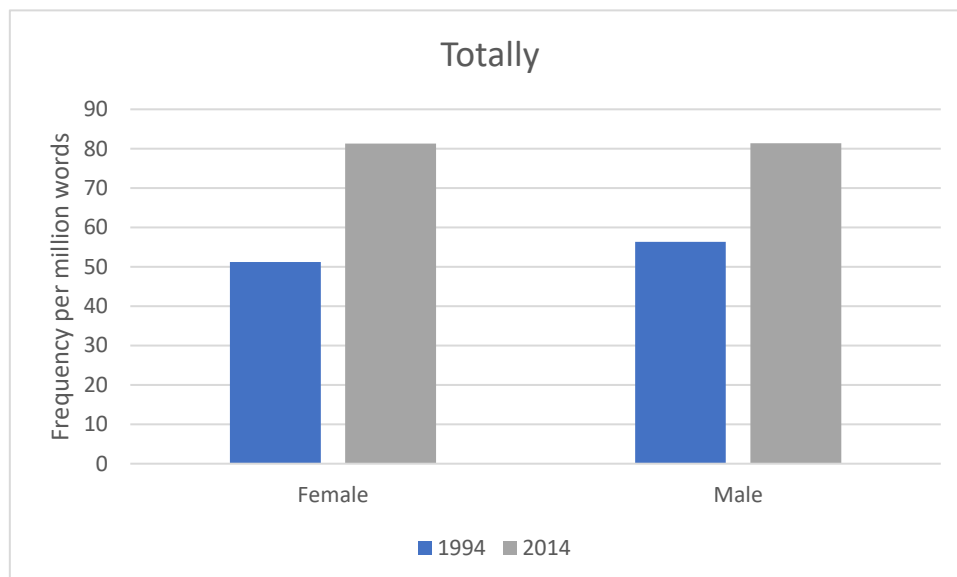


Totally is less common than *absolutely* in both BNC2014 and BNC1994D. The total frequency of the adverb *totally* in the corpora is 81.33 and 54.8 pmw, respectively. The growth in use of the adverb was slightly less marked than in the case of *absolutely*; it grew by 48%.

⁶ Constructed as a “record of the language people use in everyday conversation” (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/archive/worldURG/design.xml?ID=spodes>), the demographically sampled section of the BNC1994 corresponds most closely to the Spoken BNC2014.

In both corpora the use of *totally* is greater in the group of male speakers. The growth in frequency of use is similar in both gender groups, however, it is slightly bigger in women (it rose by 59% compared to 44% in the male group), which results in women now catching up with men in the use of the adverb (frequencies 81.3 and 81.4 pmw, respectively).

Figure 3: The use of *totally* by females and males in 1994 and 2014



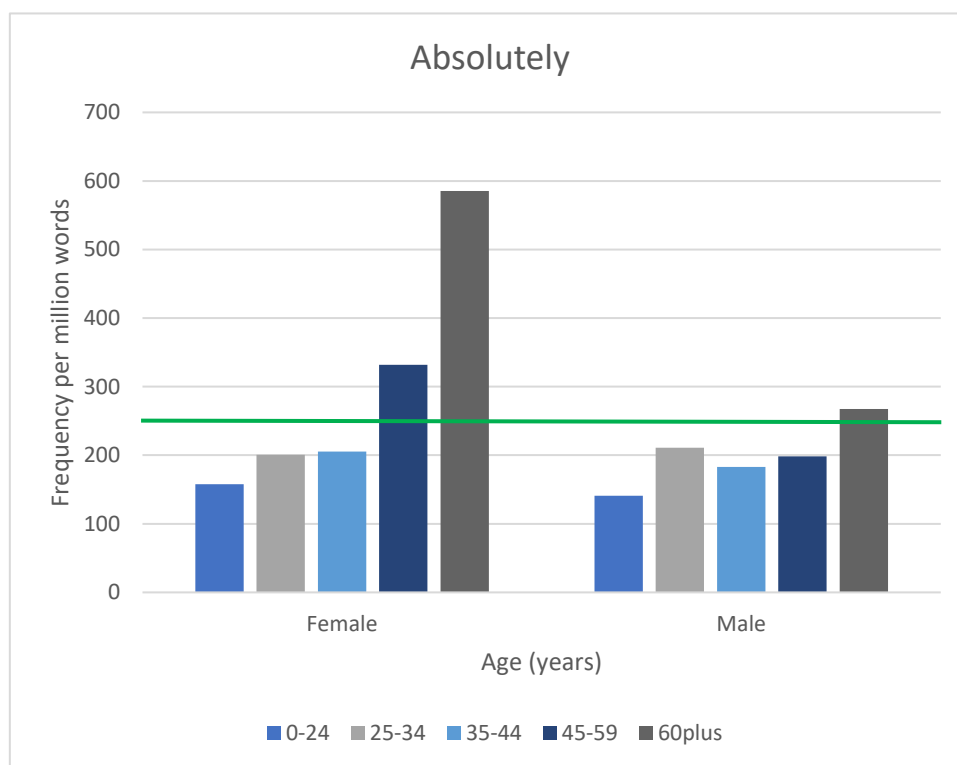
Both *absolutely* and *totally* have grown in frequency between the years 1994 and 2014, and in both cases it was women, whose use increased more significantly.

3.1.2 The Use of *Absolutely* in BNC2014 According to Age and Gender

The overall frequency of *absolutely* in BNC2014 is 251.69 pmw. Comparison of the use among genders shows that women generally overuse the adverb (the frequency of *absolutely* among women is 273.6 occurrences pmw). Men, on the other hand, underuse the word with the frequency being 215.91 pmw (cf. Hessner and Gawlitzek 2017). In the male group, only the age class of 60plus surpasses the average with the frequency of 267.46 uses pmw.

As is illustrated by Figure 4, in both gender groups there is a tendency of growth in use with rising age.

Figure 4: The use of *absolutely* by men and women in BNC2014 (the green line marks the average, 251.69 pmw)



The change in use of *absolutely* is more marked in the female group. The three age classes of 0-24, 25-34 and 35-44 are rather even in their use of the adverb (frequencies: 157.55; 200.9 and 205.52 pmw respectively); they all underuse it. The rise in frequency of occurrence between these three classes is slow and gradual. The most significant change in the use of *absolutely* is the steep rise in the last two subgroups between 45-59 and women over the age of 60; they both use the adverb more often than is the average (frequencies: 332.07 and 585.29 pmw, respectively). Women over 60 years of age are the most active in using *absolutely* of all other groups, both among men and women; they use it 2.3 times more than is the average.

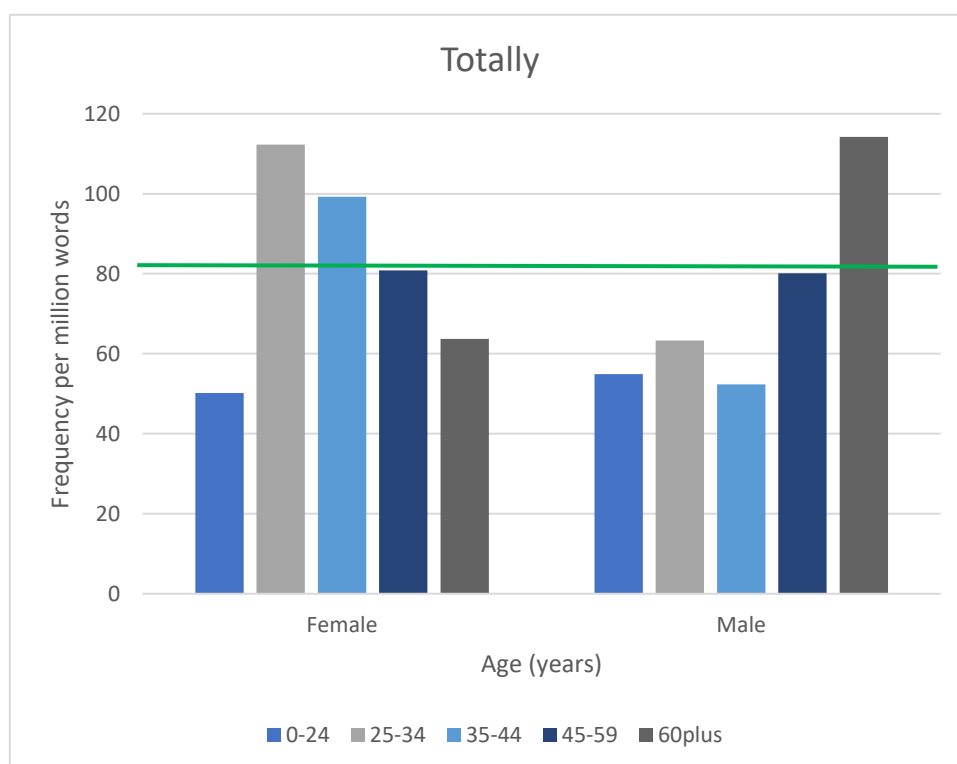
The tendency of using *absolutely* more with rising age is also present in the male group. However, the difference is not as significant as among women. Generally, the use of the adverb among men is more stable and the growth is slower and more gradual than in the case of females. The lowest frequencies, both among men and women, occur in the group of men between 0 and 24 years of age, viz. 141.12 pmw. An exception to the otherwise regular tendency of growth is the age class of 25-34, which has the second highest frequency of use among men (frequency: 210.74 pmw). As in the case of women, the most active in using *absolutely* among males are men over the age of 60 (frequency: 267.46 pmw).

Generally, the use of *absolutely* is more stable among men than among women, where the differences in use are more marked. There is an apparent tendency of increase in the use of the adverb with age regardless of the sex of the speaker. These findings correspond with the conclusion of Pertejo and Martinez (2014) that adults use *absolutely* more often than teenagers – in the present study, it can be said that people up to 24 years of age use of the adverb with the lowest frequency.

3.1.3 The Use of *Totally* in BNC2014 According to Age and Gender

The frequency of the word *totally* in the Spoken BNC2014 is 81.33 uses pmw. Unlike in the case of *absolutely*, men and women use *totally* with similar frequencies (81.3 is the frequency of use among women and 81.4 is the frequency among men) (cf. Hessner and Gawlitzek 2017). However, as can be seen in Figure 5, the tendencies in using the adverb are different in the two genders.

Figure 5: The use of *totally* by men and women in BNC2014 (the green line marks the average, 81.33 pmw)



Among females there is a decline in the use of *totally* with rising age. The only irregularity to the general tendency is created by women between 0 and 24 years of age, who

use the adverb least of all groups (frequency: 50.22 pmw). In the other age classes, there is then a regular decrease in frequency of occurrence starting with women of the ages 25-34 and 35-44. These are the only ones among females, who use *totally* more often than is the average (frequencies: 112.3 and 99.25 pmw, respectively). The tendency of falling frequency of *totally* in female use continues in the groups of 45-59 and 60plus (frequencies: 80.86 and 63.74 pmw, respectively).

The trend in use of *totally* among men is opposite to the one among women. In the male group, the use of the adverb rises with age. The only anomaly is the group between 35 and 44 years (frequency: 52.31 pmw), where the use drops instead of an expected rise after the 25-34-year-olds, who utter *totally* with the frequency of 63.34 pmw. In the last two classes of men of 45-59 and 60plus years of age there is a marked growth in use of the adverb (frequencies: 80.1 and 114.25 pmw). Men over 60 are the only ones among males, who use the adverb more often than is the average.

The tendencies in the two gender groups are contrary to each other. While women cease to use *totally* as they get older, men tend to adopt it more. As in the case of *absolutely*, young people aged 0-24 are the least likely to use *totally*.

3.2 Qualitative Analysis

3.2.1 Uses of *Absolutely*

Table 1 shows that the adverb *absolutely* appears predominantly as an adjunct – in 62% of all cases. Most commonly – in 40% of cases – it functions as a modifier of adjectives (ex. 1), and takes on the function of an intensifier. These results correspond with the findings of Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 221; 226) that *absolutely* takes on the role of a modifier of adjectives more commonly than any other syntactic role.

(1) yeah so but it language is an *absolutely fascinating* thing (A29)⁷

Quite often (in 12% of all cases), *absolutely* appears as a modifier of verbs. The adverb functions as a maximal degree adjunct when modifying verbs that “require some suggestion of exaggeration in their predication” and verbs that represent a part of a scale (Aijmer 2016: 83, 84) (ex. 2 a). Some verbs, however, are non-scalar and do not allow intensification as for

⁷ The number in parenthesis refers to the number of the concordance line of the example in the appendix.

example the verb *know* (ex. 2 b). In these cases, the adverb does not express a maximal degree of a property but “is used with assertive or emphatic meaning” (Aijmer 2016: 84). In example 2 b. the sentence could be rephrased: *I absolutely know* and the modifying adverb comes to mean: *I certainly/really know*. The adverb is not intensifying the verb to a maximal level, it is emphasizing it and introducing the speaker’s viewpoint or attitude (Aijmer 2016: 85). *Absolutely* behaves in a similar way with verbs such as: *promise, think, understand*.

In majority of the cases, the adverb stands in medial position and premodifies the verb; example 2 b. then illustrates the rare appearance of the maximal adjunct in the end position.

- (2)
- a. I’d hate it I’d *absolutely hate* it but I think it’s probably good for me (A50)
 - b. S0518: I don’t know I don’t know about that
S0517: I do *absolutely* (A15)

The modification of adverbs is very rare and appeared only three times (ex. 3).

- (3) ...I went to uni with *absolutely stunningly* beautiful beautiful beautiful... (A10)

Out of the 7 cases in which the adverb was used to modify other word classes apart from adjectives, verbs and adverbs, four times it modified the determiner *no* (ex. 4 a), twice it appeared in premodification of a pronoun (ex. 4 b) and once it modified the multiword noun *fuck all* (ex. 4 c).⁸ Even though the words directly modified by *absolutely* are of different word classes, they are all parts of noun phrases.

- (4)
- a. no I s- I well I have *absolutely no* intention of erm switching (A16)
 - b. but it’s like anything like *absolutely anything* if I’m enjoying some kind of food... (A84)
 - c. well your first year’s like you spend a whole year doing *absolutely fuck all* you get to second year and you’re like what... (A71)

⁸ The noun *fuck all* (alternatively spelt also *fuck-all*) bears the meaning: *nothing at all*. Oxford English Dictionary: <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/269740?redirectedFrom=fuck+all#eid> Accessed on 28th June 2019

When modifying nouns, adverbs usually appear in postposition, however in example 4 c. *absolutely* functions as a premodifier of a swear noun – a phenomenon that almost exclusively appears in the speech of teenagers according to the findings of Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 221).

The second most prominent syntactic role of *absolutely* is as an adverb standing alone (37% of cases). Out of the four possible semantic roles of adverbs standing alone, in the present study *absolutely* appeared only as a reaction signal and an answer to a direct question (ex 5 a). The role of the reaction signal is the more prominent one – in 89% of the cases in which the adverb stands alone, it is used to express agreement with previous utterances (ex. 5 b).

(5)

- a. S0492: ... so many people are interested in my ideas
S0666: Are they? Are they?
S0492: *Absolutely* (A91)
- b. S0515: oh I think it's very important to be very helpful
S0511: *absolutely* yeah (A1)

The frequent use of the adverb as a response token illustrates the prominent process of delexicalization of *absolutely* described by Tao (2007: 16). The original meaning of completeness or wholeness is lost and the adverb comes to mean *yes, sure, certainly*. Tao also (ibid. 20) argues that *absolutely* may not only express emphasis or agreement but may also function as a turn-taking device. In 12 of the total 33 cases that *absolutely* was used as a reaction signal standing at the beginning of an utterance, the speakers continued in their speech (ex. 6). It can be determined that in these cases the adverb blended together the two functions and worked both as an expression of agreement and a turn initiator.

- (6) S0687: I don't think they've got approval for it in a lot of countries cos it's
S0689: yeah
S0688: would be misused
S0687: well yeah *absolutely* there's issues about like privacy and people don't
er...(A85)

Absolutely appears very rarely as a disjunct – the adverb was used to express a high level of conviction on the part of the speaker only in 1% of all instances (ex. 7).

(7) it would *absolutely* be you and nothing about that changes... (A41)

Table 1: Syntactic functions of *absolutely*

SYNTACTIC FUNCTION			INSTANCES	TOTAL
Adjunct	Modifier	Adjective	40	62
		Verb	12	
		Adverb	3	
		Other	7	
Disjunct	Content	Epistemic	1	1
Adverb	Reaction Signal		33	37
Standing Alone	Answer		4	
TOTAL	-		100	100

The category of *other* in Table 1 includes the word classes of nouns, pronouns and determiners.

3.2.2 Uses of *Totally*

Like *absolutely*, the adverb *totally* is most commonly used as an adjunct (79% of all instances) as is demonstrated in Table 2. The most frequent functions it performs are those of a modifier of adjectives (ex. 8 a) (50% of all cases) and a modifier of verbs (ex. 8 b) (21%).

- (8)
- a. no I always do it to you so like it's *totally fine* (T19)
 - b. and I *totally missed* all I just read it as a book... (T5)

Similarly to *absolutely*, the adverb *totally* can appear as an intensifier of scalar verbs or as a “pragmatic” *totally* which appears with verbs that do not have a scale (Beltrama 2017: 219). In such use the adverb emphasizes the speaker’s commitment and attitude (ibid.) and emphasizes the verb itself.

In the category of a modifier of “other”, five of the instances of *totally* are modifiers of prepositional phrases (ex. 9 a) and in one case it modifies a pronoun which is, however, a part of a noun phrase (ex. 9 b).

(9)

a. S0257: ...redundant and it ca- er even as a director it came

S0255: mm

S0257: *totally out of*⁹ *the blue* (T8)

b. ...it's I think it's just *totally your* call about whether or not you you do it...

(T27)

Totally is an uncommon adverb to be used for the modification of prepositional phrases.¹⁰ In all the instances in the present study, the adverb serves as an intensifier of the following prepositional phrase and maintains its original meaning of *completely* or *entirely*, as illustrated by example (ex. 9 a).

Considerably frequent is the use of *totally* as a disjunct (ex. 10) (13% of all cases). It is notably more common as an expression of conviction than *absolutely* and in these cases it takes on the meaning of *definitely*, *surely*.

(10) they *totally* did not that's a complete lie isn't it? (T62)

On the other hand, the adverb is less frequently found as standing alone (8% of instances). In this syntactic role, *totally* functions either as a reaction signal (ex. 11 a) or an ellipsis (ex. 11 b).

(11)

a. S0047: I don't know (.) and it was really nice (.) but I felt it was edgy and you had to watch your back

S0018: yeah (.) *totally* (T65)

b. your head's all over the place (.) *totally* (.) and you're a bit spaced... (T52)

⁹ According to the Oxford English Dictionary, out of is a single preposition created through compounding. <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/133784?redirectedFrom=out+of#eid> Accessed on 26th June 2019

¹⁰ The number of adverbs that can appear in such role is very limited – the most usual ones are *right* and *well*.

In example 11 b. *totally* is fully related to the previous utterance of the speaker and the sentence could be rephrased: *your head's all over the place (.) your head is totally all over the place*. The ellipsis is used in order to avoid the unnecessary repetition of the whole phrase. The adverb may also bear a function of emphasis of the speaker's previous utterance apart from avoiding repetition.

The results show that similarly to *absolutely*, *totally* is also undergoing the process of delexicalization and is in some cases moving away from its original meaning of completeness. However, in the case of *totally*, the process of delexicalization appears to be generally less prominent. The adverb takes on the new meaning of *sure* or *definitely* more commonly in the role of a disjunct rather than as an adverb standing alone. Therefore, it seems the process of delexicalization is not strong enough yet to allow the adverb to express full agreement on its own more frequently as in the case of *absolutely*.

Table 2: Syntactic functions of *totally*

SYNTACTIC FUNCTION			INSTANCES	TOTAL
Adjunct	Modifier	Adjective	50	79
		Verb	21	
		Adverb	2	
		Other	6	
Disjunct	Content	Epistemic	13	13
Adverb	Reaction Signal		5	8
Standing Alone	Ellipsis		3	
TOTAL	-		100	100

3.2.3 Collocations of *Absolutely*

As the most common syntactic role of *absolutely* is the one of a modifier within an adjective phrase, the most common collocates of the adverb are adjectives.

Absolutely appears with elements of all polarities; positive, negative and neutral. As far as the types of adjectives modified by *absolutely* are concerned, the adverb does not seem to display a preference for either positive or negative adjectives (cf. Aijmer 2016: 83).¹¹ The

¹¹ The analysis of the 51 most common adjectival collocates showed that 23 are positive, 19 are negative and 9 are neutral.

numbers of tokens of positively evaluative adjectives, however, are higher than those of the negative ones; positive adjectives appear with much greater frequencies than the negative ones. This shows that *absolutely* is more prone to collocate with favourable rather than unfavourable adjectives which corresponds with the findings of Tao (2007: 12). However, with one specific form of adjective, the adverb is primed to appear almost exclusively with negative elements – the participial adjective. When the past participle appears on the first right position of *absolutely* it is typically a subject complement¹² and it typically carries a negative meaning such as: *horrified, terrified, exhausted* or *wasted* (ex. 12).

(12) you wouldn't cos he'd have been *absolutely wasted* and just gone straight to bed
(SKCY 765)¹³

Table 3: Most frequent adjectival collocates of *absolutely* on the first right position

Token	Number of occurrences
<i>fine</i>	98
<i>brilliant</i>	58
<i>amazing</i>	49
<i>fantastic</i>	30
<i>awful</i>	25
<i>gorgeous</i>	25
<i>beautiful</i>	23
<i>ridiculous</i>	23
<i>right</i>	23
<i>huge</i>	20

The typical adjectival collocate of the adverb *absolutely* is non-scalar and it already bears the meaning of an extreme or superlative quality (ex. 13 a), as for example: *delicious, wonderful, stunning*. The majority of the adjectives appearing on the first right position of the adverb express subjective evaluation and carry a significant emotional load, e.g.: *horrible, fascinating, disgusting* or *fabulous*. Also, quite common are adjectives describing or naming

¹² There are 149 instances of the adverb *absolutely* collocating with VVN (a past participle of a lexical verb) on the first right position. Out of the 149 instances, in 124 the past participle appears in the position of a subject complement and functions as an adjective. In the remaining 25 instances the past participle is a full lexical verb.

¹³ The code refers to the specific text and utterance in the BNC2014.

human mental qualities, e.g.: *vile, adamant, hilarious, insane* or *mad*. Majority of the adjectives describing a person or their mental characteristics and states are negative (ex. 13 b). *Absolutely* may also often appear with adjectives of size, in which case they usually refer to large, rather than small sizes (ex. 13 c): *huge, massive, enormous*. When collocating with participial adjectives, the expressions often bear meanings of destruction (*shattered, smashed, devastated, slaughtered*) or a bad emotional or physical state (*terrified, wasted, gutted, blottoed*) (ex. 13 d).

(13)

- a. the lamb though is *absolutely gorgeous* (S7JS 304)
- b. well I I think I think the boke was *absolutely mental* he didn't know what he was talking about... (S6YA 1313)
- c. ...cos we were looking at flowers in an *absolutely enormous* pot about as tall as (SLMB 312)
- d. ... people who had gone to investment banks and they were usually *absolutely devastated* and they said but that's all I ever wanted to do (SVLK 215)

The second most common collocate of *absolutely* when in the role of an adjunct are verbs. The verbs that appear on the left positions are typically copular verbs (ex. 14 a), most frequently: *be, look, sound, get*; in these instances, *absolutely* is a modifier of the following adjective, within the subject complement adjective phrase. In the right context, *absolutely* collocates with full lexical verbs. The vast majority of these are of negative polarity, e.g.: *hate, stink, gag, soak*. There seems to be no significant semantic preference as the meanings of the words vary from emotions (*love, hate, adore*) (ex. 14 b) to actions of devastation (*ruin, smash, blast*) (ex. 14 c) to neutral actions and states (*believe, go, know*) (ex. 14 d). The only positive verb appearing with a marked frequency as a collocate of *absolutely* is *love* (ex. 14 e). It is also the most common verbal collocate of *absolutely* that appears on the first right position. Despite this fact, the adverb is in this case generally primed to collocate with negative meanings rather than positive ones. Depending on whether the modified verb is scalar or non-scalar the adverb *absolutely* appears in both possible roles – as an intensifier maximizing the verb's property (ex. 14 b) or as an emphasis of the speaker's attitude and of the action of the collocating verb (ex. 14 d).

(14)

- a. was it just for the swimming? Cos it *sounds absolutely* fantastic (S9F9 287)
- b. he *absolutely hates* the dentist (SBBC 476)
- c. ... how disappointed he was and how it *absolutely ruined* his Sunday morning... (SVED 210)
- d. he *absolutely believes* that and that's the difference (S4TV 3591)
- e. and he *absolutely loved* it he thought it was brilliant... (S3MW 97)

As was determined earlier (chapter 3.2.1) when *absolutely* modifies other word classes apart from adjectives, adverbs and verbs, the most common ones are pronouns and determiners. The pronouns appearing with the adverb are typically indefinite pronouns (ex. 15 a) such as: *everything, anything, everybody, everyone*. However, by far the most frequent collocation is *absolutely nothing* (ex. 15 b). Also, the determiner with which the adverb connects almost exclusively is *no* (ex 15 c). Unlike in the case of adjectives and similarly to the case of verbs, here *absolutely* shows a stronger preference to appear in negative contexts.

(15)

- a. I thi- it's hard to remember *absolutely everything* but it's interesting that we haven't forgotten too much... (SEGJ 2483)
- b. you know it's *absolutely nothing* to do with her (S7A6 284)
- c. you know there's *absolutely no* chance (S2T6 1470)

Absolutely can also often appear with another intensifying adverb: *just, really* (ex. 16 a, b). This appears most commonly when the adverb is a part of the copular predication. Another word that frequently appears in front of *absolutely* is *like* (ex. 16 c). In this context, *like* appears in a non-standard role; it functions as a hedge and is therefore a device used “to signal that the utterance which will follow is not meant to be taken too literally” (Raušová 2014: 23). Quite common is also reduplication or multiple repetition of the adverb with the function of intensification (ex. 16 d).

(16)

- a. no it was *just absolutely* crammed with people (SEM7 494)
- b. which is *really absolutely* fine but erm (SAAB 241)

- c. and then his partner she was *like absolutely* blottoed (S6A5 335)
- d. I wouldn't miss you I would *absolutely absolutely absolutely* miss you (S49H 24)

When in the role of an adverb standing alone and functioning as a reaction signal, the most usual collocates are interjections, fillers and adverbs *yes* and *no*. In the majority of cases, the adverb is used to express agreement and is therefore complemented by *yeah* or *yes* or other agreeing interjections such as: *aye*, *mhm*, *uhu*. *Absolutely* never appears to express disagreement. Even when collocating with *no* the overall meaning of the phrase is actually an agreement with the speech of the previous speaker (ex. 17):

- (17) S0086: exactly (.) cos it might cos lots of people actually you know rubbish drivers they will not indicate until it's green (.) so they won't sit there with their indicators on
 S0083: *no absolutely* (S6GC 301)

Rather frequently there appears the cluster of *oh* and *absolutely* (ex. 18) which Tao (2007: 21) recognizes as a new independent discourse marker; semantically it also expresses agreement and “decidedness” (ibid). The prevalence of the positive meanings supports the theory of *absolutely* becoming grammaticalized into expressing agreement on its own.

- (18) S0454: yes that was very exciting development for me (.) yes
 S0579: *oh absolutely* I see yes (SPYH 1498)

Table 4: Most frequent words collocating with *absolutely* when standing alone

Token	Number of occurrences
<i>yeah</i>	343
<i>no</i>	67
<i>oh</i>	59
<i>yes</i>	48
<i>mm</i>	45

Overall, the semantic prosody of the adverb cannot be simply determined as it varies depending on the word class following the adverb. However, it can be clearly concluded that when collocating with adjectives and interjections *absolutely* is primed to appear with positive meanings. On the other hand, when collocating with verbs and other word classes, it typically prefers negative senses.

3.2.4 Collocations of *Totally*

As in the case of *absolutely*, the most common collocates of *totally* are adjectives. The nature of the collocating adjectives is however quite different. *Totally* modifies adjectives with negative meanings more prominently than those with positive ones. These results are in keeping with the findings of Pertejo and Martinez (2014: 227).

Table 5: Most frequent adjectival collocates of *totally* on the first right position

Token	Number of occurrences
<i>different</i>	94
<i>wrong</i>	17
<i>fine</i>	10
<i>empty</i>	6
<i>normal</i>	6
<i>awesome</i>	4
<i>bald</i>	4
<i>independent</i>	4
<i>ridiculous</i>	4
<i>weird</i>	4

Characteristically, the collocating adjectives do not express any hyperbolic or extreme meanings; they are not superlative on their own (ex. 19). The emphasis of their quality is only achieved through the intensification by *totally*, which means there is no redundant exaggeration as might be the case of some phrases with *absolutely*.

(19) cos I just thought this is *totally normal* I'm so relaxed... (SXCL 677)

The adjectives are mostly associated with human mental properties or states (ex. 20 a) such as: *crazy, honest, insane, obsessed, bored* and *naïve*. Another significant group consists of adjectives describing the inner abstract nature of a thing or a situation (ex. 20 b), e.g.: *irrelevant, opposite, dependent, devoid, inappropriate, nonsensical*. Participial adjectives in this case follow the general tendencies; their meanings are also overwhelmingly negative and they usually relate to the internal nature of things or human qualities (ex. 20 a). The most prominent collocate is noticeably *different* (ex. 20 c) which represents almost a third of all instances of *totally* + adjective phrases.

(20)

- a. I'm *totally confused* I just presumed that you know what you're doing (S432 74)
- b. Which is *totally illegal* but they're gonna do it anyway (S35K 2025)
- c. They might have a *totally different* idea to us anyway (S37Y 63)

The negative semantic prosody associated with the adverb is retained also when *totally* modifies verbs (ex. 21 a), e.g.: *miss, break, lose, separate, ignore, die*. There are only few verbs that appear more than once; the most frequent lemma is *forget* (ex. 21 b). Two of the more prominent positive verbs collocating with *totally* are *agree* and *understand* (ex. 21 c, d); other verbs with positive semantic prosody appear only with inconsequential frequencies. The verbs appearing on the left positions of the adverb are usually either copular verbs (most frequently *be*), where *totally* modifies the following adjective or modal verbs *would, can/could, should*, where *totally* is a modifier of the following verb (ex. 21 e). The adverb also collocates with both scalar and non-scalar verbs and therefore its meaning changes depending on whether the following verb allows intensification or not – the adverb is either an intensifier (ex. 21 c) or an expression of emphasis (ex. 21 b).

(21)

- a. ... you know countries like Croatia and England who've *totally ignored* it would have their fair share... (S8CV 318)
- b. I *totally forgot* that I was reading subtitles when I saw Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon (SZXQ 113)
- c. yeah no I *totally agree* that's what I'm saying to you (SDZC 247)
- d. sort of thing (.) but this is I can *totally understand* the issue (S66A 954)

- e. she *would totally* need that otherwise she just would like not eat anything at all (S23A 1123)

Totally is also frequently followed by a prepositional phrase; mostly *out of*. In the case of the phrase *totally out of* there is no further pattern to be determined; the only phrase that appears more than once is *totally out of the blue*. Other phrases are for example: *totally out of proportion*, *totally out of control* or *totally out of line*.

Rather common is the collocation *totally not* commonly standing on its own (ex. 22 a) or being followed by a nominal phrase (ex. 22 b). In comparison, *absolutely* appears in such structures only scarcely. On the other hand, the collocation *absolutely no* is quite often, compared to *totally no* which only appears once and *no* is uttered by a different speaker so it cannot be considered.

(22)

- a. S0520: so I was like we've not done an emergency stop on the way so you just don't feel you know
S0519: oh *totally not* (SV8E 743)
- b. That is *totally not my type of film* (SPML 42)

The adverb is also more commonly premodified than *absolutely*. The two most common premodifiers are however the same: *just* and *like*. Quite often, *totally* appears in repetition (ex. 23 a) and in three cases there is also intensification of *totally* by *so* (ex. 23 b):

(23)

- a. I'm *totally totally* exited (.) I don't know who how you haven't eaten the whole thing already (SJLT 763)
- b. ...it just made me *so totally* angry and I thought that is typical of bureaucracy (SFYX 415)

When standing alone, *totally* usually collocates with positive interjections and with fillers such as: *aye*, *yep*, *yes*, *mm* and *oh*. By far the most frequent collocate is *yeah* (ex. 24 a). The occurrence of *totally* with *no* is rather rare and in some cases despite the negative interjection the overall meaning is actually positive and the whole phrase expresses agreement (ex. 24 b).

(24)

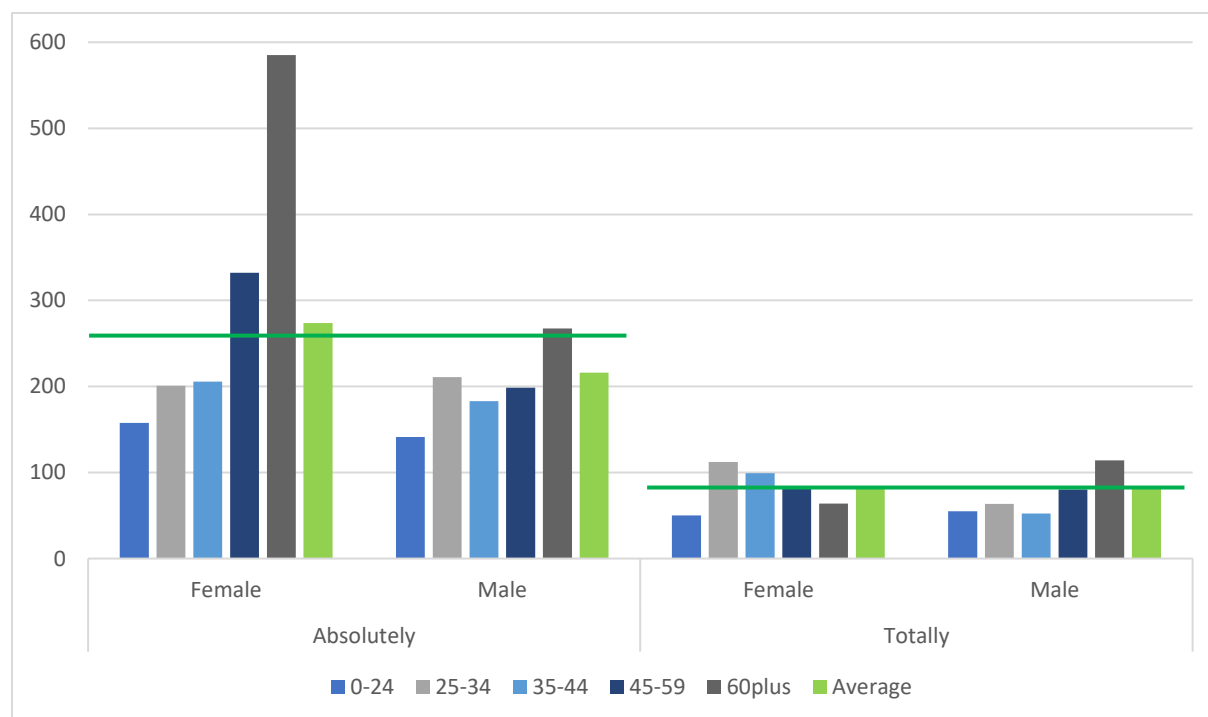
- a. S0607: ... so that you have to have a but have you got like not copyright
but do you know what I mean?
S0644: *yeah totally* (SNDW 283)
- b. S0255: no no she then climbed down and she never skied again that was it
S0315: did she ever?
S0255: no no no
S0315: never went with you again you two
S0255: *no totally* that was it (SGAN 980)

The semantic prosody associated with *totally* is much clearer than that of *absolutely* as it generally prefers to collocate with negative meanings unless it appears as an adverb standing alone, in which case it bears positive and agreeing semantic prosody.

4 CONCLUSION

Figure 6 summarizes the use of the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* based on gender and age as it appears in the Spoken BNC2014. It is clear that the adverb *absolutely* is markedly more common than *totally* (251.69 pmw and 81.33 pmw respectively).

Figure 6: The use of *absolutely* and *totally* by gender and age (the green lines mark the overall average of *absolutely* and *totally*; 251.69 pmw and 81.33 pmw respectively)



Both adverbs show different tendencies of use by gender and age. While *absolutely* is used more commonly by women, *totally* is more frequently used by men. However, in the case of *totally* the differences among the two genders are not as marked and the use of the adverb is more stable both in comparison of the gender and the age groups. *Absolutely* also shows a strong tendency of use rising with the age of the speaker regardless of gender. *Totally* shows a similar tendency only in the case of men; women, on the other hand, use the adverb less with rising age.

The use of the adverbs *absolutely* and *totally* shows a similar tendency of growth throughout the years 1994 to 2014. The use of *absolutely* is rising more notably – it grew by 59% in the twenty years, while *totally* grew only by 48%. The growth in use over time is also present in the individual gender groups, where it is faster among women with both adverbs.

Table 6: Syntactic roles of *absolutely* and *totally* in comparison

SYNTACTIC ROLES		INSTANCES OF USE			
		<i>Absolutely</i>	<i>Totally</i>	TOTAL	
Adjunct	Modifier	Adjective	40	50	90
		Verb	12	21	33
		Adverb	3	2	5
		Noun Phrase	7	1	8
		Other	-	5	5
Disjunct	Content	Epistemic	1	13	14
Adverb Standing Alone		Ellipsis	-	3	3
		Reaction	33	5	38
		Signal			
		Answer	4	-	4
		Question	-	-	-
TOTAL		100	100	200	

Table 6 gives an overview of the syntactic roles of *absolutely* and *totally* as discovered in the research part of the present thesis. Both adverbs appear most frequently as adjuncts modifying adjectives (*absolutely* in 40% of cases and *totally* in 50% of cases), but the distribution in other function differs markedly.

The second most common role of *absolutely* is the one of an adverb standing alone and more specifically the one of a reaction signal (33% of the cases). The high frequency of this function points to the high level of the delexicalization process the adverb is undergoing. In this function the adverb is used to express agreement with the previous utterance and comes to mean *yes*, *sure* and therefore loses its original meaning of wholeness and completeness.

The level of delexicalization of *totally* is notably lower. It appears rather frequently (13% of cases) as a disjunct bearing the meaning *definitely* or *surely*, so it also moves away from its original meaning which is synonymic to *absolutely*. However, it is not delexicalized enough to appear on its own and express full agreement as often – *totally* appears as an adverb standing alone only in 8% of cases.

Rather prominent in both cases is the traditional role of both adverbs – degree adjunct modifying verbs. On the other hand there was no instance of the adverbs appearing as a question.

The research of collocations of the adverbs, proved the previous findings of Partington (2004: 146) that *absolutely* is inclined to appear with expressions of superlative and hyperbolic nature, e.g.: *absolutely brilliant*, *absolutely hates*. In semantic prosody, the adverb is rather complex – its nature varies depending on the word class of the collocate. When collocating with adjectives, *absolutely* prefers favourable meanings, however, in the case of verbs, the meanings are overwhelmingly negative as in the case of pronouns and determiners. However, as Tao (2007: 7) points out, when standing alone, the adverb still implies positive meanings, which is also supported by *absolutely* often collocating with *yeah*, *yes* and functioning as a reaction signal expressing agreement.

The semantic prosody of *totally* is more stable, as the adverb generally prefers to collocate with unfavourable terms and express negative meanings, regardless of the part of speech of the collocate. Paradoxically, when standing alone, the adverb mostly collocates with interjections and fillers of the positive polarity, e.g.: *aye*, *yes*, *yep*. In his study Partington (2004: 147) states that *totally* often appears with meanings of “absence” and “lack of”, however no such tendency has been found in the present study. Also, the findings of Pertejo and Martínez (2014: 227) that *totally* usually collocates with adjectives with negative prefixes and suffixes have not been proved, as the number of such collocating adjectives is not significant enough.

Despite the two adverbs being synonyms, their distribution in different syntactic functions varies. *Absolutely* is more frequent as an adverb standing alone, expressing agreement, while *totally* is more commonly used to express conviction over the truth value of an utterance. However, they are still most commonly found in their traditional role of an intensifier of adjectives and a modifier of verbs. Their semantic prosodies and preferences are almost opposite; while *absolutely* suggests positive meanings, *totally* evokes negative ones.

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6 RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce si klade za cíl zmapovat užívání adverbii *absolutely* a *totally* v současné neformální mluvené britské angličtině. Chování a výskyt obou adverbii je zkoumán v korpusu Spoken British National Corpus 2014, jelikož poskytuje nejaktuálnější jazyková data.

Teoretická část práce nejprve definuje slovní druh adverbii a popisuje jejich morfologii tak, jak je popsána v gramatikách *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk a kol., 1985), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber a kol., 1999) a *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková a kol., 2009). Klasifikace syntaktických rolí, v nichž se adverbia mohou nacházet, vychází především z *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková a kol., 2009) a je vymezena na základě stupně začlenění adverbia ve větě. Adverbium se může nacházet ve třech základních syntaktických rolích:

- a. Adjunkt – adverbium je zcela začleněno do větné stavby a je samostatným větným členem nebo modifikátorem v rámci fráze
- b. Disjunkt – adverbium není zcela začleněno do větné stavby, je prostředkem větné modality a vyjadřuje se k obsahu nebo způsobu sdělení
- c. Adverbium stojí samo o sobě a není součástí jiného větného celku

Pokud se adverbium nachází v roli adjunktu je modifikátorem a upravuje význam jiných větných členů, nejčastěji slovesa, adjektiva nebo jiného adverbia. V menší míře se potom může vyskytnout i jako modifikátor determinátorů nebo předložkových a nominálních frází.

V roli disjunktu se adverbia *absolutely* a *totally* řadí mezi disjunktivy obsahové epistemické, jimiž se mluvčí vyjadřuje k pravdivosti a platnosti své výpovědi. V tomto užití ztrácejí obě adverbia svůj původní význam *zcela* nebo *úplně* a nesou význam blízký spíše slovům *určitě*, *jistě*.

Podle Bibera a kol. mohou mít adverbia stojící sama o sobě celkem čtyři možné funkce:

- a. Elipsa – adverbium se vztahuje k předchozí promluvě a jeho použitím se mluvčí snaží vyhnout se zbytečnému opakování celé fráze
- b. Reakční signál – adverbia mají v této roli emfatickou funkci a vyjadřují souhlas mluvčího s předchozí promluvou

- c. Odpověď na otázku – v této roli jsou adverbia často doprovázena částicemi *ano*, *ne*
- d. Otázka – adverbia mohou sama o sobě tvořit otázku, např.: *seriously?* (Biber a kol., 1999: 551)

Teoretická část práce se dále zabývá proměňující se sémantikou adverbii *absolutely* a *totally*. Slovníkový význam *absolutely* se v některých jeho rolích ztrácí a slovo tak prochází procesem delexikalizace a je tak nově schopné samo o sobě plně vyjadřovat souhlas. *Totally* prochází podobným procesem; v jeho případech jsou ale účinky tohoto procesu slabší.

Poslední kapitola teoretické části shrnuje závěry předchozích korpusových studií. Podle Partingtona (2004) a Pertejo a Martineze (2014) projevuje adverbium *absolutely* silnou preferenci pojit se s pozitivními a většinou také superlativními nebo nadsazenými významy. Naopak *totally* inklinuje více k významům negativním vyjadřujícím nedostatek nebo absenci nějaké kvality. Partington (2004) také dochází k závěru, že *absolutely* používají častěji dospělí než teenageři a děti, kteří za účelem intenzifikace užívají jiných výrazů. Podle poznatků Pertejo a Martineze (2014) se u *totally* podobná preference neprojevuje.

Praktická část bakalářské práce je založena na datech mluveného korpusu BNC2014. Nejprve byla porovnána data mezi Spoken BNC2014 a mluvenou demografickou částí BNC1994. Tato část analýzy ukázala, že užití obou adverbii mezi lety 1994 a 2014 v obou případech vzrostlo – výskyt *absolutely* stoupl o 59% a *totally* o 48%. Nadále byla provedena sociolingvistická analýza založená na porovnání užití jednotlivých adverbii mezi pohlavími a mezi různými věkovými skupinami. *Absolutely* je výrazně častější mezi ženami (frekvence 273,6 na milion slov) než mezi muži (215,91 nms). U obou pohlaví je znatelný trend nárůstu výskytů adverbii se stoupajícím věkem. *Totally* je užíváno oběma pohlavími s téměř totožnou frekvencí (frekvence 81,3 mezi ženami a 81,4 mezi muži). Výskyt *totally* mezi muži kopíruje trend adverbii *absolutely* a také roste společně se stoupajícím věkem. Naopak u žen je tendence opačná a s rostoucím věkem, užívání *totally* klesá.

Pro potřeby kvalitativní analýzy bylo z korpusu extrahováno 100 náhodně vybraných příkladů obou adverbii, u nichž byly určeny jejich syntaktické a sémantické role. *Absolutely* se nejčastěji vyskytuje ve své tradiční roli modifikátoru adjektiv. Ve třetině případů se ovšem vyskytlo jako adverbium stojící samo o sobě a fungující jako reakční signál. Výrazné zastoupení této syntaktické role je důkazem silného probíhajícího procesu delexikalizace, jehož výsledkem je, že *absolutely* je plnohodnotným vyjádřením souhlasu. *Totally* se také nejčastěji vyskytuje jako modifikátor adjektiv a následuje role modifikátoru sloves. *Totally* se také výrazněji

vyskytuje jako disjunkt, naopak zřídka se nachází jako adverbium stojící samostatně. Tyto výsledky potvrzují hypotézu, že proces delexikalizace je u *totally* slabší, jelikož adverbium není zcela schopné stát osamocené a vyjadřovat souhlas nebo rozhodnutí tak jako *absolutely*.

V poslední části praktické části byly analyzovány kolokace obou adverbii v celém Spoken BNC2014. Byly potvrzeny poznatky Partingtona (2004), že *absolutely* se nejčastěji pojí s adjektivy se superlativním, hyperbolickým, a především příznivým významem, např.: *brilliant, fantastic, gorgeous*. Nejčastějším adjektivním kolokátem adverbia je slovo *fine*. V případě kolokace se slovesy však *absolutely* projevuje preferenci pro negativní významy, nejčastěji se jedná o emocionální nebo psychické stavy a akce destrukce, např.: *hate, smash*. Jediným významným pozitivním slovesným kolokátem adverbia *absolutely* je lemma *love*. Negativní prosodie je zachována i u spojení adverbia se zájmeny a determinátory, které jsou součástí nominální fráze, např.: *absolutely nothing, absolutely no chance*. Při výskytu adverbia nezačleněného do větné stavby, se *absolutely* nejčastěji pojí se slovy *yeah, yes* nebo *oh*, která podporují jeho užití pro vyjádření souhlasu.

Totally se téměř výhradně pojí se slovy s negativním významem, např.: *wrong, die*. Kolokující adjektiva jsou většinou nestupňovatelná a nejčastěji se vztahují k lidským vlastnostem nebo stavům: *insane, obsessed*. Nejčastějším slovesným kolokátem *totally* je lemma *forget*; jiná slovesa se zřídka vyskytují více než jednou. *Totally* se prominentně pojí s předložkovými frázemi (*totally out of the blue*) a adverbiiem *not*, např.: *totally not my type of film*. Adverbium je také častěji premodifikováno než *absolutely*, nejčastěji skrze repetici nebo intenzifikátory *just* a *so*. I když se *totally* typicky vyskytuje v záporné prosodii, když není začleněno do větné stavby, je často doprovázeno souhlasnými částicemi *yeah, yes* nebo citoslovci *mm, uhu*.

Adverbia *absolutely* a *totally* jsou svými významy synonyma, jejich užití se ovšem liší. Vlivem delexikalizačního procesu se *absolutely* častěji vyskytuje jako adverbium stojící samo o sobě vyjadřující souhlas, zatímco *totally*, u kterého tento proces nebyl natolik prominentní, se častěji vyskytuje jako obsahový disjunkt. Obě adverbia se však stále nejčastěji nacházejí ve své tradiční roli adjunktu modifikujícího adjektiva a slovesa.

7 APPENDIX

Each of the tables contains the 100 examples of each adverb used for the analysis of the syntactic roles. The second column of each table gives the code of the text in the Spoken BNC2014.

ABSOLUTELY		
Number	Code in Spoken BNC2014	Concordance Lines
A1	SKX666 5	years S0515: oh I think it's very important to be very helpful S0511: absolutely yeah S0513: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0511: cos all these things do have a very specific running
A2	STLZ43 9	out stuff that you need to know yourself S0261: yeah S0262: >> at no cost S0261: absolutely S0262: >> to start with S0261: uh-huh S0262: and then you reach erm at the end
A3	SQWW 302	first step you know S0355: >> of course S0281: it's a first S0355: >> oh absolutely S0281: >> you know it's S0355: I 'm I 'm I 'm fully behind
A4	SLX653 6	rehearsals as well which is not something you often get S0480: the yeah absolutely S0392: >> yeah yeah S0480: yeah S0392: still S0480: >> two rehear- two paid rehearsals
A5	S8LS17 70	luck do you with living things S0171: no (.) unfortunately in big mamma went absolutely devastated when she went but big mamma went about four months ago
A6	SHX824 7	it but maybe she wouldn't want to S0654: oh S0655: >> no it's absolutely revolting S0653: mm oh? S0654: I w- S0653: you would? S0654: I wo n't
A7	SLRD4 95	to him but but but but but we do S0649: >> I do I absolutely do S0647: actually he this erm the speech that he did the other
A8	SDR930 7	(.) it makes him feel terrible S0084: yeah I know S0083: so er it's absolutely the wrong thing (.) so the only experiences he has had well apart
A9	S4XR39 9	ask yourself is this a really? S0619: >> yeah am I happy? S0618: absolutely yeah S0619: >> er (.) no okay how can I be happier? right well
A10	SV4W3 89	and one of the other girls that I went to uni with absolutely stunningly beautiful beautiful beautiful beautiful but they can never find the right
A11	SMME5 88	was black med- it was black medicine S0046: it is (.) it is S0084: it absolutely cures all sins (.) oh my god S0046: it does S0084: I felt first mouthful
A12	S6GC29 6	that driver can see you behind the back of his lorry S0086: yeah absolutely S0083: erm erm but it's things like roundabouts where eh lorries ca
A13	SRD540 5	calming --ANONnameF down and understanding the realities of it all she was absolutely fantastic S0282: that's good I mean will will it help that she
A14	S7NH12 83	And it's it's billions S0084: well (.) tourism S0083: you know S0084: oh absolutely (.) but the country wouldn't be without them (.) there's more pro

A15	SNNG4 79	S0518: I don't no I don't know about that S0517: >> I do absolutely S0518: >> I haven't I didn't ask him I didn't S0517: absolutely
A16	S8BQ27 8	S0517: so I don't kn- S0558: >> no I s- I well I have absolutely no intention of erm switching S0517: no no S0558: >> I 'm I 'm doing
A17	SRDJ26 3	you 've achieved it if if if you can do it S0247: >> oh absolutely yeah S0248: I know that i- it's the the the sense of
A18	SLLC15 9	(.) like fuck off dad (.) er (.) horrible weather S0440: ghastly isn't it? S0439: absolutely ghastly (.) so how you 've only got two weeks left of work
A19	S7ZG52 9	because otherwise I 'm not gonna get pregnant S0261: no that's absolutely right of course S0262: >> yeah I need you there S0261: yeah yeah yeah yeah
A20	S55510 35	understand S0555: yes S0556: I don't think there's a point to the- S0555: >> absolutely S0556: I actually don't (.) think there's a point to it (.) but
A21	STSS17 79	S0041: Cos it's so heavy that just flat on the top S0084: (...) sounds absolutely mental (...) S0041: agreed to meet up with him on Tuesday S0084: next Tuesday?
A22	SP9F75 8	the bundle of S0335: >> mm S0262: this is what it's actually all about S0335: absolutely S0262: yeah S0335: yeah (.) erm but what she did do
A23	S7KK34	doing S0266: >> are you gonna climb Mount Everest? S0270: >> on a no absolutely not I 've looked at it S0266: have you got Sherpas? S0270: >> and
A24	S35U82 9	that that would be your life over wouldn't it S0083: yeah (.) oh absolutely S0038: you could see (.) but you couldn't see anything S0083: you couldn't
A25	SZNG4 37	it's a huge car park innit? S0008: it is absolutely massive S0012: massive car park S0008: yeah and where they build the stores they
A26	SDZC8 36	his life with her S0641: yeah (.) I don't thi- oh that's absolutely disgusting (.) erm S0641: everyone tells you off for doing that at the table
A27	SV2V82 3	any company can't you S0084: mm S0041: whoever 's gonna highest bidder S0084: absolutely S0041: highest bidder business S0084: mm S0041: is wise S0084: tut (.) I think we need some
A28	S8LS70 4	to it unless it was exactly what she was thinking anyway S0086: well absolutely S0060: so I uh (.) but now obviously it means that I get grumbled
A29	SFXE67 9	thousands of years S0432: mm yeah S0485: yeah so but it language is an absolutely fascinating thing S0432: mm S0485: you know we try and work out when did
A30	SCWJ5 41	for the first week when I was on the reduced dose had absolutely (.) massive swollen up eyes like really S0517: >> oh really? S0518: yeah S0517: did he
A31	SECS81 6	last weekend we 're I 'm gonna go out and get absolutely smashed and get with somebody I was like yeah you do that
A32	S7QE24 7	wouldn't you? S0252: they were wondering whether S0368: >> it 'd be terrifying (.) absolutely terrifying S0252: >> they 'd lost oxygen and the crew were unconscious S0251: >> oh right

A33	S3LE63 6	about that fat that weighs nothing it's like it it weighed absolutely nothing did it? so as soon as S0343: >> it was polystyrene really
A34	SXNE1 162	what an optimistic country we have S0663: >> isn't it? (.) absolutely S0662: yeah S0663: absolutely so the what 's the point? and also you c- S0662: >> just
A35	SZAP10 24	for another face to be attached to this S0261: no that's fine absolutely that's that's that absolutely right (.) yeah S0262: so it's just
A36	SCKW4 87	get time S0325: mine ended up really rubbish cos I drew them absolutely huge so I could only fit one on a page and erm
A37	SPFN91	is a phone charger (.) so you get double the battery S0329: that's absolutely brilliant S0326: are you using it? S0329: no (.) I've not been using
A38	S7JF80	October and to avoid the school holidays in October as well S0158: oh absolutely S0043: so just get it cheaper but sort of like southern Spain something
A39	SMEB3 16	well since I don't know how your toaster works I have absolutely no idea whether that number is right S0239: oh well I I do
A40	SPY226 8	they S0486: they look like erm hummingbirds don't they? S0524: >> mm S0486: erm S0524: >> absolutely S0486: and as if they're taking the nectar out of the plant
A41	SNNG1 511	apart from the fact you 're married but he said S0518: it would absolutely be you and nothing about that changes but he said it 's
A42	SBEV4 37	be nice for them to be closer to work and stuff S0363: yeah absolutely (.) I still find that (.) I'm the one that to text them
A43	S96L21 73	fundamental difference between a tribute band and a S0199: >> yeah S0192: and a S0199: totally S0197: absolutely we were in it to make the money
A44	S5YY37	S0428: erm S0472: >> n- can I just put northern? S0428: yeah that's absolutely fine S0472: erm I 'll put northern English S0428: yeah S0472: yes S0428: yeah we do
A45	SEGU1 058	a person that I want in my want to be with S0084: well absolutely yeah (.) he can't he's a completely different person it seems
A46	SQ9341	--ANONplace on a course S0392: oh yeah S0390: on --ANONplace and it was brilliant absolutely brilliant S0392: was it good? S0390: mm the people in the group were
A47	S6W848 67	you can erm S0497: >> oh wow I 'm just bossing it I 'm absolutely bossing it here folks (.) stop me if you can S0496: is it my
A48	SR9W5 11	he 's an old man and old man turned into like just absolutely ancient S0670: one of my favourite jokes about was when we 'd play
A49	SWSX7 30	these are gonna be crap they 're French S0047: and they were absolutely brilliant S0018: did you do some head-banging? S0047: I er so I we
A50	S5HT25 1	be kill or cure for you S0619: I 'd hate it I 'd absolutely hate it but I think it's probably good for me S0618: mm

A51	SN3325 3	--UNCLEARWORD S0517: >> what would you say he was -- ANONnameM six foot four? S0570: absolutely huge --UNCLEARWORD he beat --ANONnameM like two three and three something like
A52	SDHB2 993	they had this laughing thing on where where I mean it looked absolutely ridiculous to be honest with you S0008: >> mm S0012: and (.) this bloke stands there
A53	SJNJ12 14	are just completely revered and looked up to (.) and they 're com- absolutely respected if they 're older but I don't agree with that
A54	SFG324 8	have to S0262: it's different when you 're away S0334: mm (.) erm (.) I absolutely hate it but I ca- m- u- I 'm not addicted to
A55	S9RV14 4	with the --ANONplace coastguard which is the best news cos they 're absolutely fantastic and once he realised that this this --ANONplace bloke was the
A56	SU8C16 60	half our lesson S0012: yeah S0008: you know for a trainee mechanic that is absolutely brilliant S0012: yeah S0013: >> mm S0012: of course they have a lot of programmes on
A57	SDGT6 60	is a phase you 're still perfectly whole and complete S0619: I am absolutely S0618: >> and (.) yeah and at some point you may or may not meet
A58	SYDJ30 0	open? that come and all the stuff came in S0013: >> it did (.) absolutely awful yeah S0012: weren't that terrible ? they banned all that in
A59	SYHP1 352	they helped you to settle in S0360: >> yeah yeah S0262: >> and find your life S0360: absolutely S0262: >> yeah there yeah S0360: >> so er S0361: >> but you didn't get so much
A60	SAA338 0	I like running though I really like it S0199: >> oh so do I absolutely love it S0192: I was hoping there 'd be a swimming pool in
A61	SYTD2 64	I didn't want to go flying anywhere S0084: yeah S0135: and I was absolutely terrified (.) and the first four sort of three of four flights were
A62	S46Q13 79	you don't believe her? S0492: what that we 're togeth-? absolutely S0603: >> well I cannot (.) conceive S0605: >> well she's just told you about
A63	SVR674 0	it S0135: I know (.) it was really weird (.) so I was just like absolutely fair enough fair enough So it was really strange (.) so I had
A64	SN2212 69	be something that's dealt with top down and from all directions S0074: absolutely S0018: er and yet no it wasn't S0074: no pen? S0018: no (.) no
A65	SDEX1 43	life must have been regimented really by by the army totally S0486: >> yes absolutely S0534: erm the assault course in those days was in -- ANONplace all the
A66	S7QE12 0	to find articles and (.) information about it S0368: >> mm (.) mm S0252: academic trails S0368: mm absolutely (...) but they 're on sale now are they? S0251: yeah (.) yeah S0368: >> are
A67	SW4Z2 63	S0588: yeah (.) oh great big chunk of ginger there oh (...) the --ANONplace was absolutely heaving when I went past S0589: was it? S0588: yeah S0589: that's a
A68	SZP643 8	same for the Palestinians times a thousand S0520: >> of course much worse yeah absolutely there's also always a lot more deaths and so forth but

A69	SJDK45 1	it was lovely S0527: yeah yeah S0486: >> I never thought er I would being absolutely terrified because I 'm not really a very good swimmer but the
A70	S9WZ2 25	buying out like S0517: the other one and S0558: >> seventy thousand pounds or whatever S0517: absolutely and then there's all that S0558: and there's S0517: so they'd
A71	SY2Z35 1	S0202: well your first year 's like you spend a whole year doing absolutely fuck all you get to second year and you 're like what
A72	SGAN4 03	people like this a family club you know oh yeah sorry S0315: yeah absolutely S0255: and one the pitch you 're not swearing cos there's people
A73	SQ9336 2	of years ago like five years ago so when people did it absolutely nonstop but nowadays your phones most phones have got a full qwerty
A74	SG4R88 2	I feel sorry for? S0530: >> I thi- S0529: erm (.) jamie Dornan (.) cos I absolutely loved him (.) in this series on BBC (.) called the Fall S0530: oh right
A75	S8CV13 8	S0688: >> you work in pounds and ounces and I work in grams S0689: >> yeah absolutely I work in grams and kilograms yeah S0690: >> yeah yeah S0687: I 'd far
A76	SZBD3 51	and S0272: >> I think you 're er there I would think you 're absolutely right S0273: and get to the point where you are fed up of
A77	S66A94 4	had no money he had tonnes of work to do S0097: yeah (.) yeah S0151: absolutely no cash to do it with S0097: and and the design was already
A78	SBYQ4 55	closed? Um and --ANONnameF goes yes (.) so this morning she went absolutely mental because again about half eight A- --ANONnameF was up and --ANONnameF
A79	SZAP10 24	to this S0261: no that's fine absolutely that's that's that absolutely right (.) yeah S0262: so it's just the play on words of Stig
A80	SCSF12 47	's S0475: >> no no no this is S0417: >> it's quite far S0475: >> this is absolutely fine I just I love this place S0417: I 'll sit here so
A81	S6GC10 4	day if there's nowhere to you know have comfort breaks S0083: >> no (.) absolutely (.) well that's that's what I was thinking so (.) what I
A82	SQ3P36 0	said I 've done hundreds of miles with this trolley it's absolutely perfect S0520: >> oh great S0521: she uses it a lot now does n't she
A83	S7GJ13 87	're fine S0041: if you get the ones that are frozen S0046: they are absolutely fine S0084: --UNCLEARWORD S0041: if you get the ones that are frozen like the
A84	SAVW4 90	S0423: quite a number the Italian --UNCLEARWORD S0421: >> but it's like anything like absolutely anything if I 'm enjoying some kind of food she's
A85	SAVN1 36	lot of countries cos it's S0689: yeah S0688: would be misused S0687: well yeah absolutely there's issues about like privacy and people don't er at
A86	SBBC4 76	staying in a bloody dentist 's chair S0552: >> oh I certainly did S0550: he absolutely hates the dentist S0553: so do I S0552: mm S0553: so do I S0552: you reacted

A87	SXCW1 084	here S0041: anything below Cambridge is all together in London S0084: (.) I've got absolutely no idea (.) --ANONnameF positively despairs S0084: whenever we talk to someone who 's
A88	S9ER13 84	--ANONplace do you need any shopping? (.) and I said I 'm absolutely fine but thank you for offering (.) brilliant (.) you know where I am
A89	SA6K24 2	the facts to start with S0262: >> I don't --UNCLEARWORD S0301: no you 're absolutely right I don't think there's any disagreement about that at
A90	S9B935 8	its brilliant (.) you need you 'd love it in there (.) you would absolutely love it in there (.) it 's two floors and it 's got
A91	S46Q87 4	people are interested in my ideas S0666: are they ? are they ? S0492: >> absolutely S0666: >> are they ? mm hm S0492: so fresh and dynamic S0666: mm hm (.) talking
A92	S6GC32 4	it for their living is you know make them forfeit their licence S0086: absolutely S0083: Cos then they wouldn't wouldn't be able to drive (.) but
A93	SK8T35 8	with her I 'd been at work all week and I was absolutely knackered and she 'd been saying to me I 'm such a
A94	SUUE1 515	down S0371: very deep down S0262: >> and it's only when you were leaving S0371: absolutely S0262: that it just couldn't (.) it couldn't they couldn't suppress
A95	S2PS75 1	they will S0150: yeah S0075: probably got more members than ours S0068: (.) yeah (.) that's absolutely true S0150: yeah yeah yeah S0075: but yeah (.) no it's S0150: yeah UNKFEMALE ^[??] : okay S0068: yeah
A96	SF3V10 9	out (.) yesterday S0287: >> oh no really S0288: oh they 're atrocious S0287: >> they 're terrible S0288: >> absolutely S0287: >> this well this one here S0288: >> --ANONplace S0282: oh really? S0287: yeah S0288: yeah they
A97	SGAW1 994	she had got the day I was there and she was obviously absolutely delighted with it S0515: so tell me is it something special would we
A98	SVUC7 46	printed on on to this this er board boarding and er ah S0013: >> absolutely gorgeous (.) he had to do a certain amount to it cos he
A99	S6Q657 9	personality S0597: yeah S0592: I 'm sure I 'm sure there's people who absolutely love how they look you know? hence why they 're pets
A100	SA2J52 8	because we 've got cars we can drive S0525: well I I yeah absolutely S0617: cos we obviously S0525: mm S0617: wan na stay in a really nice house

TOTALLY

Number	Code in BNC2014	Concordance Lines
T1	SDHB188 8	like The Moody Blues a lot S0012: and Moody Blues with S0013: yeah S0012: that totally different type of music but S0008: >> yeah S0012: but The Moody Blues S0013: yeah and
T2	S95D11	to work because actually it's really expensive (.) like the prices are S0018: totally (.) and it's still a bad quality S0146: yeah (.) it's like bad
T3	SQD6774	(.) it just right over S0012: ain't she? S0013: huh? S0012: --ANONnameF is totally different S0013: yeah S0012: mrs --ANONnameN (.) she's all bouncy and what and and
T4	S23A351 5	upside down and spin along kicking S0094: it's very cool but I totally do n't remember how to do it S0094: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0021: >> I would 've gone
T5	SNG4178 2	and it was like this big penny dropped S0257: yeah S0258: yeah S0255: and I totally missed all I just read it as a book without S0257: mm S0255: and
T6	SAZX155 0	asked to design new houses for New Orleans S0602: mm (.) oh no I totally lost these oh (.) woe is me S0602: sorry S0594: I'm a greedy banker
T7	SFM7332	apparently it lasted like about one round and he 'd just got totally like put on his arse by this S0115: >> well I think that 's
T8	S64H286 8	redundant and it ca- er even as a director it came S0255: mm S0257: totally out of the blue S0255: yeah S0257: and it knocked him back a bit
T9	S8B9207 6	people this is like the the Farc one with --ANONnameM that was totally inappropriate S0453: it was S0454: erm and okay so those are the socialising ones
T10	SLH6106 0	something? S0624: >> yeah it's crazy S0628: >> it's completely ridiculous S0624: it's totally crazy but that's really interesting you saying that to me S0628: >> yeah
T11	SEKZ150 9	n no he S0353: >> I think he was thinking of some- S0262: >> was totally totally S0353: >> he was S0262: >> he wanted a car boot sale S0353: I think he was
T12	S7A6594	day you know we 've done several things together which have been totally palatable so this irritating lady that was at the wedding S0270: I just
T13	SMEB16 17	S0238: >> erm and obviousl- yeah it was it was great S0239: so you 're totally self-contained S0238: yes S0239: just do your own thing S0238: yeah S0239: oh right mm well
T14	SJV7868	S0530: >> doing their bit for the world S0529: >> like cos I could have like totally died I could have totally died S0530: and you didn't you ca-
T15	SJV7204	must give you like control as well S0530: oh definitely like you can totally like shut yourself down from anything negative and also like I think
T16	STDN150	I have no knowledge of this and it it's I'm totally erm dismayed by the whole event S0520: oh dear S0521: but it's my
T17	SN98122 0	week I think er --ANONnameF had pretty much fallen out S0230: with her totally S0198: >> cos they 're they 're all Italian so they 're all screaming
T18	S9F9378	he works in I think it's property but I'm not totally sure could be something else it's er it's something like
T19	S69G171	us S0216: no I always do it to you so like it's totally fine S0216: I would have just been having one by myself anyway so
T20	SYHW36 7	diluting it which is what you 're doing but it's a totally different character then and it's so really different and you only
T21	SASQ293	and that's why it's so funny S0429: >> yeah S0428: so I can totally see why someone would want to kind of recreate that S0429: yeah but

T22	SN59299	we wouldn't have done S0282: it would be allowed today S0289: it was totally the wrong way to deal with that building S0282: but it was another
T23	SZ7Y579	most food you 've had in a very long time S0041: It was totally worth it S0084: thank you forever S0041: --UNCLEARWORD Throw it all over the floor
T24	SUNM1241	there with my bike and I might be like that and I totally lose signal S0517: oh S0558: and then I just get frustrated S0517: >> yeah I w-
T25	SD2R574	it is er S0013: well I suppose it's neglected isn't it S0012: totally different S0152: because you haven't got S0013: so maybe it's a good
T26	SES6975	that many of those in the first place? S0432: it's like totally ridiculous she was like but that one goes with this outfit S0439: >> yeah
T27	SP9F1920	a bit was that (.) erm (.) it's I think it's just totally your call about whether or not you you do it or not
T28	S6327071	why --UNCLEARWORD? S0220: >> no no no I thought that was a totally different thing so I went koala and then you went okay the
T29	SJXU126	good film actually S0115: yeah S0037: but it's just like (.) well it's totally pointless (.) you may as well just sit on your own for an
T30	SC67488	fact that you 're British like the idea of being British UNKFEMALE[??]: >> yeah (.) totally yeah S0627: >> but I 'm s- but my point is is that I
T31	S5PW2440	inches S0013: mm S0012: yeah S0008: that 'll be no good (.) cos that 'll be totally devoid of any sun S0013: yeah S0012: yeah (.) that's right yeah S0013: yeah S0012: huh
T32	SDJA198	cardboard well you hold it this cardboard box and it's like totally 3D I have like total virtual reality S0328: cool S0383: and there's one
T33	SXBE169	S0023: oh I love it and I wouldn't say that I was totally ignorant of the of the need for it but certainly didn't
T34	SYUR148	little bit inclined to sit on your arse S0607: oh yeah you can totally afford to S0644: >> and then someone says here you go you don't
T35	SJB45304	there S0199: yeah S0192: it's a completely different scenario S0199: >> yeah S0192: completely different S0199: >> yeah totally S0192: because of the construct that we live in that S0199: mm S0192: it does
T36	S2W4338	S0244: >> --UNCLEARWORD list --UNCLEARWORD S0246: --UNCLEARWORD I 'm happy to get out to be totally honest I could do with some more colour er watercolour paint so
T37	SPFN376	of S0329: yeah S0326: know what 's going on and Emily Dickinson 's obviously totally batshit crazy S0329: yeah batshit crazy S0326: >> she also writes these funny like these
T38	S6JL911	see how they believe that to be honest S0529: >> the apocalypse (.) yeah I totally can (.) I get that (.) oh it's just (.) mm not good S0530: if
T39	S4PC154	there should be some reward S0018: >> mm mm S0017: but it it has got totally out of proportion S0018: yeah (.) I agree S0017: yeah I I think that a
T40	SNDW620	there S0607: I hope that they like provide things that aren't just totally deep fried S0644: what here? (.) are you gonna eat something?
T41	SABT27	just like oh yeah the the general public S0037: but like they 've totally changed the form haven't they because like do you remember when
T42	SM881110	S0013: >> yeah S0012: there's no grant is there? S0153: >> nine grand a year S0012: totally wrong S0013: mm S0154: a year? S0153: well a term so it's like
T43	SB4D856	S0192: okay S0197: so I didn't just fancy having the local and being totally aware of what was going on S0192: no er S0197: yeah S0192: the crunch sound

T44	SM88199 7	guy sai- don't get me started on that he said I totally agree with what you 're saying S0013: yeah S0012: yeah S0152: you know S0012: yeah S0152: you
T45	SV8E743	on the way so you just don't feel you know S0519: >> oh totally not S0520: any confidence S0519: no shame S0520: I don't I shouldn't really
T46	SMK3941	finger on it S0588: oh S0616: >> and hold it down it it like er totally er empties the cistern it's a good S0590: oh it's a
T47	S2PY653	opposites really aren't they? S0012: they 're er S0013: think about it S0012: totally opposite S0008: mm S0012: but --ANONnameM can control --ANONnameM which is really good ai
T48	SNAC534	there's a video on Youtube somewhere this guy man he's totally serious he's doctor in Korea like a Chinese herbal medicinist and
T49	SDJA764	well S0328: >> --UNCLEARWORD a biscuit? --UNCLEARWORD want a biscuit S0383: actually it does totally work cos English --ANONnameM that I worked with --ANONnameM from England S0383: he
T50	S9E6519	S0380: what do you mean? S0326: like being cool S0380: yeah S0326: like I 'm totally alienated by it I don't want any part in it and
T51	SVX4100 2	a very difficult style it's a very academic style S0013: oh S0294: and totally unforgiving you know? S0012: yeah S0294: there s no humour there there's
T52	S95D439	a bit S0146: yeah (.) spaghetti legs S0018: >> your head 's all over the place (.) totally (.) and you 're a bit spaced (.) and I was looking at her
T53	SV49706	probably did because you 'd look it and go and you could totally get another cake out of that S0119: yeah S0173: so basically just have some
T54	SMYJ136	re going to --ANONplace babes S0329: is it up here? oh eleven totally was just dreaming S0326: yeah what am I gonna do when I
T55	S4K7481	a cheesecake if it wasn't a cheesecake I would 've totally had that (.) I don't like cheesecake so you know S0255: no I
T56	S7MU125	there like? Even I th- I suppose even if I was totally out of me mind S0115: >> yeah a lot a lot of the youth
T57	SJB44294	as you say in another five years ' time he might be totally fed up with it and doesn't wan na know S0192: yeah yeah
T58	SBUN311	it is yeah yeah yeah (.) but well the wheel change will be totally difficult isn't it? S0456: well yeah it's a mountain bike
T59	SHTW43 7	cos they do all their maintenance S0012: yeah S0278: you you your they have totally transformed they 've they 've spent the last -- UNCLEARWORD right around the
T60	S6A5582	as such S0012: yeah S0152: because of erm the work load and it is totally different I says but you 're doing really well I said and
T61	STSS439	Ballare? It's well full of chavs on a Friday S0084: like totally (...) S0041: that's the only thing with Cambridge like where do the normal
T62	SJ2E217	the boat the boat fell over and they weren't in S0653: they totally did not that's a complete lie isn't it? S0655: does
T63	SHJE513	boy it's not anything innuendo (.) that that's good we 're totally gon na fuck S0592: --UNCLEARWORD (.) erm (.) mm what 's this -- UNCLEARWORD ? art
T64	SAZX192 3	it's Geraldine Rees S0600: oh oh yeah S0602: >> cos you you you you totally knew that S0600: >> yeah S0602: >> did n't you? S0601: -- ANONnameM refresh the card S0600: damn
T65	SWSX51 3	felt it was edgy and you had to watch your back S0018: yeah (.) totally S0047: and then another time I just got lost walking round (.) and there
T66	SEKZ151 4	car boot sale S0353: I think he was S0353: he was thinking about something totally S0353: but I had one today oh I wish I could remember and
T67	SZP65	of money that the car would be built for which A was totally unrealistic S0521: in the sense that they couldn't build it for that

T68	SVVK12 52	S0320: god S0322: and it was what? S0320: but --ANONnameM his writing was just totally nonsensical and understanding Spanish S0322: mm S0320: >> totally nonsensical in any language S0322: mm S0320: it
T69	SVET438	off coming for a drink first because like sometimes it just gets totally rammed S0115: >> oh yeah (.) yeah I mean (.) hopefully they 've uh they 'll
T70	STBF3	Bonfire Night you were saying S0432: >> oh my god (.) oh yeah I 'd totally forgot about that I forgot to take the day off actually S0428: >> yeah
T71	SB4D133 7	the van money did they? S0197: >> yeah the that was that was totally disregarded S0199: >> there should have been an extra four grand in there (...) S0192: I
T72	SYA7107	go on there to be like S0330: it's just like it's totally whack it's completely whack and so and so I said that
T73	SW6K18 20	someone not looking back at you S0012: that's true yeah S0419: your totally surrounded S0013: yeah S0419: you can't and people they 've just been brought
T74	SBEV521	than having him there as well S0336: yeah S0363: cos I can I can totally get that S0336: yeah S0363: but I said to just you know give her
T75	SJ3S1300	it was I really enjoyed that S0013: yeah S0012: no that's good S0278: something totally different S0013: mm S0012: -- UNCLEARWORD S0278: >> I had my doubts a few years ago what
T76	SR8N692	knitting things all day I would I 'm sure I would get totally pissed off with it like (.) but because it's not and it
T77	SFYP487	on all the films (.) and that is that is films S0144: >> yeah (.) oh totally yeah yeah S0024: because it's it's they per- perceive it as
T78	SBM6112 9	so badly it's real awful we were all we were all totally baffled it was just like di- didn't even like expect it
T79	S539250	S0255: >> but a fune- a funeral it's S0258: >> oh yeah god yeah S0255: yeah totally the wrong S0257: mm S0255: the wrong place to have your phone going S0258: when
T80	SMYJ217	life and he (.) --ANONnameM gave it up and he just well just totally lost interest thought everybody who was doing academic philosophy was very third
T81	S43274	the stuff extra that was free cos of the postage S0391: I 'm totally confused I just presumed that you know what you 're doing S0392: I
T82	S7RM202	see like what she wants and then (.) cos she might want something totally different S0037: yeah (.) like what? We should take a punt S0115: no no
T83	SNCG465	be a new experience (.) spa with no alcohol S0619: >> and I 'm totally up for February as well S0618: oh yeah? S0619: for sure er if
T84	S35K177 1	the Tolkien films the Lords of the Rings S0262: yeah S0372: I found it totally boring S0262: yeah well treatments are quite boring S0372: I mean it lasts for
T85	SXEV877	of your throat S0202: it's recording --UNCLEARWORD say this -- ANONnameF (.) it's totally recording right now S0211: >> -- UNCLEARWORD it like shoots back (.) and like literally -- UNCLEARWORD
T86	SVVK12 54	S0320: but --ANONnameM his writing was just totally nonsensical and understanding Spanish S0322: mm S0320: >> totally nonsensical in any language S0322: mm S0320: it was really odd S0322: --ANONnameF didn't
T87	SBNU225	I 'm the alpaca Pandora of of the --ANONplace came in here S0438: totally see you as like a horror movie lead actually S0469: oh really ?
T88	SB4D495	yeah I have n't even seen that latest generation S0189: neither have I S0197: totally missed out on PlayStation 3 S0192: you never played it? S0197: well --ANONnameF

T89	SXCB94	got three S0326: oh S0383: and loads of pistachios so then I was complaining totally works so I complained about the arcades S0328: where where were you?
T90	SFG3105 5	do it either S0262: I just remember you go like not about me (.) S0262: totally the same S0334: >> still not about me S0262: and you 're like going no
T91	SNJP529	people around me S0227: >> yes you you might your legacy might be something totally different you might er have something written or something like that and
T92	S48K164	that much about her (.) but at the same time like it's totally normal that she's gonna feel like this (.) which S0037: yeah (.) imagine
T93	SD3R179 3	she caught my eye and she went (.) and I was like S0350[?]: >> she totally knows S0344: >> and I was like S0350: she totally knows S0344: >> you know I know
T94	S46J29	so kind of soaked in cos you do spend all of it totally submerged in mud S0654: >> mum did you did you get mud on the
T95	SN98263	's never drunk or smoked has it --ANONnameM so S0230: >> no S0229: no no S0192: totally proves that it does S0230: yeah yeah S0192: it does age you a lot
T96	S2NQ85	had a he's had a S0255: >> yeah S0259: barney with her and S0255: >> yeah S0259: totally lost it S0255: mm S0259: so you know S0255: probably thought he 'd just scare
T97	SEGJ120 3	wanna be stuck out there S0635: no S0632: so but it was totally worth it was just S0635: uhu S0632: everything and more that I S0635: uhu S0632: expected
T98	S69V318	(.) these turbines down here but their views pardon the pun was S0269: were totally ignored S0268: mm (.) there's a terrible feeling of déjà vu about all
T99	S8LS108 6	as bad (.) and like suddenly the whole of the M eleven was totally out of it (.) totally gone S0171: well that's what they did this
T100	SBM6318 2	d- I just like I understand he's like but even like totally aside from every single part of drug abuse that he has and